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PLO OFFICIAL MAKES STATEMENT ON ARAB SUMMIT

JN071925Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 November--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has affirmed that the Arab summit conference in Baghdad has proved the failure of all the wagers that this meeting might be a serious turning point and an end of what was left of Arab solidarity.

In a statement published today by the KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, Qaddumi said that the resolutions of the conference have been a decisive reply to the outcome of the Camp David conference and a rejection of any U.S. solution that ignores the Palestinian people's rights and their just cause.

He also expressed hope that the conference resolutions will be translated into a practical and tangible reality. He also expressed his conviction that the PLO would be backed on the international level through the conference's rejection of the two accords of Camp David and the self-rule plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The resolutions would also strengthen the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people inside and outside occupied Palestine.

Qaddumi praised Arab unanimity regarding the resolutions and measures adopted by the conferees in Baghdad as well as those resolutions and measures which will be taken in the future to confront all challenges in the forthcoming stage. He added that this unanimity would not have been achieved if there had not been a pan-Arab feeling of the danger threatening the Arab nation.

PNC PRESIDENT AL-FAHUM SPEAKS ON PALESTINIAN SITUATION

JN080641Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Palestine National Council President Khalid al-Fahum has expressed his happiness and welcome for the achievements in developing Syrian-Iraqi relations.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Baghdad, Al-Fahum said that these relations form a basic link in supporting the Palestinian issue and the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, since this issue is the Arabs' major issue.

Speaking about the results of the Syrian-Iraqi-Palestinian meeting that took place in Baghdad two nights ago among President Hafiz al-Asad, President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Al-Fahum said: This meeting was actually a meeting among brothers rather than an official meeting. Yasir 'Arafat and the Palestinian delegation to the Baghdad summit have expressed their pleasure and profound sentiments toward the Joint National Action Charter and the development of Syrian-Iraqi relations on the unionist path in order to achieve the aspirations of our nation, particularly in its struggle against Zionism and imperialism and against the trend of the Egyptian ruler in selling out the Arabs' national cause.

Al-Fahum added: Presidents al-Asad and al-Bakr have affirmed during the meeting that they will do their best to support the Palestinian issue and the PLO. This is natural because Syria and Iraq are two major centers of Arab nationalism and the progressive Arab movement.

Al-Fahum expressed hope that the practical decisions issued by the Baghdad summit conference will be implemented as soon as possible in order to put an end to the retreat led by the ruler of Egypt.

ARAB LEAGUE LEADER ADVOCATES PRECAUTIONARY FINANCIAL MEASURES

JN080926Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0850 GMT 8 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 November--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad has called on the Arab oil-producing countries to employ and invest their funds in a manner that will preserve their wealth. This should be a precautionary measure for the time when oil sources become depleted.

In a statement to the weekly Bahraini newspaper AL-BAHRAYN published here today, Riyad said that the surplus of Arab funds leaks very easily to the European and American markets because of the opportunity for quick profits, and these funds are rarely invested in Arab countries on the pretext that the profits are meager. This pretext must be proven false through deep and comprehensive study.

Speaking about the adoption of an Arab economic strategy, Riyad pointed out that this requires planning with the homeland's economy in mind.

ARAB LEAGUE ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS REBUILDING LEBANON

NC071439Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1408 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad today presided over a meeting of directors of Arab League specialized Arab organizations.

After the meeting, Riyad said that he discussed with the directors of the Arab organizations the Arab summit conference resolutions issued in Baghdad 2 days ago. He also discussed with them the conference's resolution pertaining to charging the Arab League Secretariat General with the task of drawing up an Arab program to repair the damage caused by the recent civil war in Lebanon.

Riyad said that agreement was reached to form a committee including Sa'ib Jarudi, the head of the Social and Economic Development Fund in Kuwait; Dr at-Tayyib al-Khudayri, the director of the Arab Labor Organization; and 'Iyad al-'Uzabi, the director of the Industrial Development Center. The committee will draw up an integrated program to rebuild Lebanon.

The program is scheduled to be submitted to the Arab economy and finance ministers at the meetings which are expected to be held at the beginning of February.

The directors of the specialized Arab organizations will resume their meetings Wednesday morning to discuss coordination between the organizations and the Arab League Secretariat General.

ARAB LEAGUE, OAU MEETINGS BEGIN IN CAIRO 7 NOV

NC071455Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 7 November--The meetings of an OAU delegation with the Arab League Secretariat General began at the Arab League headquarters today. They will discuss arrangements for the meeting of the Permanent Committee for Arab-African Cooperation, scheduled to be held in Kuwait on 2 December.

The director of the African department at the Arab League, 'Abdallah Adin, has said that during the meeting they discussed coordination between the two draft agendas of the fourth session of the permanent committee for Arab-African cooperation proposed by the Arab and African sides.

KUWAIT

CABINET DISCUSSES RESULTS OF BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

LD071815Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At 0900 today at As-Sif Palace, the amir chaired a cabinet meeting which discussed the results and decisions of the Baghdad Arab summit conference.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said after the meeting: The cabinet has been told of the meetings and contacts during the period of the conference between the amir of Kuwait and heads of the fraternal Arab countries. He went on to say: The decisions taken by the conference were reviewed and assessed, and their dimensions and means of implementing them studied. Also, the activities of the Kuwaiti delegation and its role in bringing viewpoints closer to one another in order to reach the success that had been achieved, were reviewed. The minister said: The crown prince and chairman of the council in the name of the ministers conveys his appreciation and gratitude to the amir for his efforts and for the positive steps taken by the delegation to realize joint Arab interest. At the end of the meeting the amir praised the cooperation of all the members of the Kuwaiti delegation and their work as one voice.

OMAN

OMANI BUILDUP ON ABU DHABI BORDERS REPORTED

LD071523Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Baghdad--special dispatch--AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that there are Omani military concentrations at the Al-Buraymi Oasis on the borders with Abu Dhabi. It was learned that the purpose of such concentrations is to create disturbances at this critical period through which the Arab nation is passing. Contacts are expected to take place among the Arab foreign ministers to discuss this subject.

YEMEN--YAR

MUTINOUS TROOPS REPORTEDLY CLASH IN SAN'A'

LD071521Y Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] San'a'--special dispatch--Well-informed sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has been unable to lead his country's delegation to the Baghdad summit conference because of armed clashes. It has been reported that mutineer followers of Lieutenant Colonel al-Kahhali are launching attacks on army positions in San'a' suburbs.

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

JN071413Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpt] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received Interior Minister Lt Col 'Abd al-'Aziz (al-Barashi). The interior minister briefed the president on the ministry's activities. He also reported to the president on the security situation in the whole of the Republic.

Then President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, who briefed the president on various reports from our embassies abroad.

AS-SADAT: NO TREATY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO PALESTINIANS

NC0808502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 8 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--President Anwar as-Sadat has declared that Egypt will not sign a peace agreement with Israel if it does not make clear reference to the future of the negotiations with the representatives of the Palestinian people in order to decide their future in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

President as-Sadat affirmed to foreign journalists and correspondents in statements published by the newspaper AL-AHRAM today that he has given the Egyptian delegation to the peace negotiations in Washington instructions regarding the need to emphasize the issue of autonomy for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The president said that it is necessary for the negotiations with the Palestinians to begin within 1 month after the signing of the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS REPORT ON WASHINGTON TALKS

NC0721312 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1940 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--The cabinet began a special meeting at 1920 today under Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to hear a detailed report on the progress of the Washington peace talks from Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and member of the Egyptian delegation to the peace talks.

During the meeting the cabinet will also discuss aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli talks and what has been agreed upon in the text of the proposed Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

Before the meeting began, Dr Mustafa Khalil met alone with Dr Ghali for about 30 minutes.

Prime Minister on Meeting

NC0722342 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2158 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 November--Following the cabinet meeting, which lasted about 4 hours, Dr Mustafa Khalil told reporters that the cabinet listened to a detailed report from Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, on the current talks in Washington among Egypt, Israel and the United States in implementation of the Camp David agreement, which set the general framework for a Middle East settlement.

The prime minister said that Dr Butrus Ghali dealt with the progress of the talks in Washington, the questions on which agreement has been reached and the topics which remain unresolved.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Dr Butrus Ghali explained the constructive and active role assumed by the U.S. Department of State in surmounting the obstacles.

The prime minister said that the cabinet held an extensive, 4-hour discussion of the various aspects of the talks now taking place in Washington. He said that the cabinet expressed support for the line adopted by the Egyptian delegation to the talks, which is based on the following principles:

1. Egypt is still committed to the spirit of President Anwar as-Sadat's historic initiative aimed at demolishing the barriers of suspicion, eradicating the seeds of the confluct and establishing the just and legitimate rights of the peoples of the region.

2. Egypt is striving to conclude a comprehensive settlement for establishing peace in the Middle East.

3. Establishing a just and permanent peace in the Middle East necessitates guaranteeing the Palestinian people's rights.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the fourth principle concerns the link between a settlement on the Egyptian front and the solution of all aspects of the Palestinian problem. Such a link cannot be avoided because the aim is to enable the entire region to bypass the stage of conflict and hatred and to live in an atmosphere of peace that will enable its peoples to enjoy prosperity in security and safety.

The fifth principle, he said, is that the basic guarantee for peace is that peace must be established on justice and on recognizing the legitimate rights of all parties equally and without discrimination.

Concluding his statement, Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the cabinet has provided Dr Butrus Ghali with the necessary recommendations and instructions regarding the upcoming stage of the talks.

Meanwhile, following the cabinet meeting Dr Ghali told reporters that the cabinet has provided him with constructive instructions before his return to Washington.

GHALI, AL-BAZ LEAVE CAIRO FOR WASHINGTON

NC0811144Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1106 GMT 8 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, members of the Egyptian delegation to the peace negotiations, left Cairo for Washington this morning to resume discussions on the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

Dr Butrus Ghali and Usamah al-Baz arrived in Cairo last Saturday for consultations on the peace negotiations now taking place in Washington.

RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL TO BE ESTABLISHED 'GRADUALLY'

LD0716211 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Nov 78 pp 1, 9 LD

[Excerpts] Fikri Makram 'Abayd, deputy prime minister and general secretary of the National Democratic Party, has said that President Anwar as-Sadat has instructed that the youth should be represented in the party in a separate section, because of his belief in their role at the coming state.

At a meeting with the party youth, the general secretary said that the party government will never forsake or go back on any Arab rights or accept any consolidation of the Israeli settlements. He said that for the first time in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict there has been an official recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination.

He said that we have reached a level of intellectual maturity and technological development that enables us to prevent any foreign capital entering our country for exploitation purposes.

Replying to a question regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, he said that relations between Egypt and Israel will grow gradually as the provisions of the agreement are implemented.

The relations will begin at the minimum level and then will gradually progress to higher levels; that is, the relations will begin with a consular office, then a charge d'affaires, then a minister plenipotentiary, and finally reach full diplomatic representation.

AS-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO U.S. JOURNALIST

NC071837Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Washington, 7 November--President Anwar as-Sadat has announced that he will ask the United States for $10-15 billion over a period of 5 years to achieve prosperity in Egypt. He said that these funds will be spent on a number of projects to solve the problems besetting the Egyptian economy. These projects include programs for increasing food production, building towns around Cairo and improving the telephone, water and electricity networks.

President as-Sadat also announced that he will ask President Carter to offer Egypt a plan, similar to the Marshall Plan, called the Carter Plan. This plan will achieve miracles as the Marshall Plan did in Germany and Japan following World War II.

President as-Sadat made this statement in an interview with U.S. columnist Joseph Kraft.

Kraft began his interview with President as-Sadat by asking him about the Baghdad summit conference, which was attended by leaders of moderate states such as Saudi Arabia and Jordan, in addition to the rejectionist states. President as-Sadat said that both the Saudis and the Jordanians have leaned toward the rejectionist camp but this does not disturb him at all.

Kraft then asked President as-Sadat about the current status of the Egyptian-Israeli Washington talks on translating the Camp David accords into a final diplomatic agreement. President as-Sadat said that the main difficulty lies in the link between the arrangements concerning the future role of the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank and the arrangements concerning a settlement between Egypt and Israel. He said that Egypt wants a specific timetable for Gaza and the West Bank while Israel wants only a general formula.

President as-Sadat said he does not know precisely how or when this issue will be resolved, but he affirmed that a compromise will be found, saying: "We will achieve peace, sooner or later."

President as-Sadat expressed strong preferences for signing the peace agreement at Saint Katherine monastery on Mount Sinai. He discounted the idea aired by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin of signing the treaty in Oslo during the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize. The president did not rule out the possibility of the agreement being concluded on 19 November, which coincides with the anniversary of his visit to Jerusalem.

President as-Sadat affirmed that there is a connection between peace and prosperity. He also affirmed the importance of democracy in Egypt and said that it is proceeding side-by-side with peace and is more important than prosperity.

Asked whether he believes that a peaceful settlement with Israel will bring new investments to Egypt, President as-Sadat said he will ask U.S. President Jimmy Carter to offer Egypt a plan, similar to the Marshall Plan, called the Carter Plan.

Reviewing the economic problems besetting Egypt, President as-Sadat said that 8 million people are living in Cairo, which is the same population as that of London, but with the difference that they are living in an area one-fifth the size of that in which the population of London lives. Consequently, the telephone lines and the water and electricity networks are on the verge of collapse.

President as-Sadat explained that the only way to solve Cairo's problems is to build new towns around it. This requires the implementation of housing projects and some industrial projects, such as steel and cement factories.

President as-Sadat expressed the belief that there is no "other way" to handle these problems simultaneously better than the Carter plan.

President as-Sadat said that if the aid ranges between $10 billion and $15 billion over a period of 5 years, the plan will achieve miracles in Egypt as has happened in Germany and Japan.

The president said that among the projects that will be implemented will be a huge food program. He said that Egypt has land, water, peasants and suitable climate but only lacks technology in agriculture and irrigation.

EGYPTIAN MAGAZINE ON SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD PLO

NC0809000Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0755 GMT 8 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 November--Palestinian sources have disclosed that the Soviet leaders have exerted pressure on PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to oppose the extremist policy of some Palestinian organizations because this policy is embarrassing the Soviet Union.

AKHIR SA'AH magazine says that during his recent discussions with 'Arafat, Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin revealed that Moscow does not support the PLO's extremist views or its position of refusing to negotiate with Israel. The magazine adds that Kosygin has asked 'Arafat to negotiate with the Israelis to achieve a peaceful settlement and establish a Palestinian state.

AKHIR SA'AH further says that 'Arafat has briefed the PLO leaders on the position of the Soviet leaders and their concentration on the need to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

Commenting on this Soviet attitude toward the PLO, the magazine says: This has always been the position of the Soviet Union. Its leaders hide behind slogans and outbiddings to conceal the aims of their imperialist policy and to realize their ambitions in the Middle East.

AKHIR SA'AH says: The Soviet Union publicly pushes the agent outbidding and extremists to the positions of blind rejection and of attempts to undermine the efforts to establish a just peace in the area. It pretends to defend the Palestinian cause while the Kremlin leaders are secretly exerting pressure on the Palestinians to negotiate with Israel and accept a comprehensive settlement. The magazine adds: The policy of Moscow, which claims to be the friend of the Arabs, has not changed. It has been the same since the 1956 Suez war, during the 1967 war and now. It is a two-faced policy, which deceives the Arabs and stabs them in the back to serve the ambitions of the tsars in the Kremlin.

JANA: ANTI-AS-SADAT DEMONSTRATIONS AT CAIRO UNIVERSITY

LD071558Y Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 7--Students at Cairo University face a suppressive campaign which has been launched by security bodies within the campus for the past two weeks in an attempt to stop any action against the Egyptian president and his collaborators.

Informed press sources mentioned that violent incidents took place at the faculties of information, economy and engineering between security forces that fill the university on the one hand and the students on the other. Security forces tore up the magazines of the Nasserite Thoughts Club and assaulted a number of students.

A force of the secret service police forced their way to the faculty of engineering buildings last Wednesday, locked the faculty gates, held a group of members of the Nasserite Thoughts Club at the security official's room and assaulted them.

Two thousand students sat-in at the faculty's building demanding the release of their fellow remanded students. The press sources pointed out that wall magazines that started to emerge recently strongly attacked the direct negotiations policy with the Zionist enemy, and described the "Stable David" accords as capitulation to the enemy's conditions and a conspiracy to isolate Egypt from the Arab nation.

Student masses called for struggle against this policy as well as the accords.

PLANNING MINISTER OUTLINES IRAQI-SYRIAN ECONOMIC PLANS

JN072059Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi minister of planning, has announced that the Syrian-Iraqi Economic Committee will discuss in its plenary meeting in Damascus on 25 November direct participation in a number of joint projects in the industrial sector such as oil, agriculture and tourism.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, 'Adnan Husayn said that the arrival of the full Iraqi delegation will be preceded by a team of Iraqi experts to discuss and study the projects that were agreed on in principle with Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, so that these projects will be the beginning of the joint committee's wide-scale work and the time necessary to achieve economic unity between the two countries as part of the joint unionist action to attain complete unity between the two countries will be lessened.

'Adnan Husayn said. An agreement has been reached with Jamil Shayya and the committee members to continue the dialog with regard to irrigation and oil so that studies will be ready to be discussed in the next meeting in Damascus.

In the field of trade, he went on, minutes were signed between the two countries so that the trade centers will be reopened and allocated funds increased. Furthermore, agreement has been reached to give priority to the two countries' commodities, considering the market as one market. This, he added, represents one of the stages of Arab economic integration.

The minister added: A number of measures have been adopted, one of which is the return of air routes between the two countries, considering them internal. 'Adnan Husayn said: The topic of resuming of pumping of oil requires some technical and economic arrangements by the two countries. He added: We have agreed to carry out some preparatory work for this purpose. We have also agreed to give the technicians a chance to restudy this subject in order to start pumping Iraqi oil again via Syria to secure economic benefits for both countries.

TARIQ 'AZIZ DISCUSSES JOINT ACTION TALKS

JN080621Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad--Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council in fraternal Iraq, has made an exclusive statement to the SANA correspondent. He said that the political, cultural and information affairs committee stemming from the supreme political body of the Joint National Action Charter adopted in its second meeting the day before yesterday several revolutionary decisions are related to the consolidation of coordination among the diplomatic organs in the two countries in particular and the information organs in general. He said the decisions are also related to formulating programs to quickly consolidate coordination among the information institutions in the two countries, particularly in the fields of press, radio, television, news agencies, and distribution of pamphlets, as well as in other fields.

'Aziz said that meetings will take place soon between officials of the foreign ministries and information and culture ministries in the two fraternal countries to follow up discussion of the topics agreed upon in the meeting of the political committee the day before yesterday.

Concluding his statement, Tariq 'Aziz said that the political committee will meet soon in Damascus with its full membership to continue its work in light of the principles and goals defined by the national action charter.

Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi has declared that the Joint National Action Charter between fraternal Syria and Iraq has all the necessary elements for growth and development.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent in Baghdad, Hammudi said that the historic step taken on 26 October between the two countries will continue despite natural or fabricated difficulties because this great event does not please the enemies of the Arab nation, who, therefore, will employ all means to obstruct it. However, they will inevitably fail.

Hammudi added: Unity between the two countries is our fate. It is the natural will of our people. Furthermore, it is an expression of the joint interest of our Arab people in Syria and Iraq.

Speaking about the second meeting of the political, cultural and information affairs committee, Hammudi said that agreement was reached for each side to hold its meetings with its various organs to draft the detailed working papers to be discussed and studied in the subsequent committee meeting in Damascus.

Hammudi added that the information ministers in Syria and Iraq will meet in Damascus after the Id al-Adha holiday to agree to advance cooperation and to formulate executive working programs in the fields of radio, television, news agencies; the exchange of newspapers, publications and information delegations, and the coverage of the activities and news of the two countries in a detailed manner. They will also agree on the expansion of the activities of the two press associations and the associations affiliated with the information ministries of the two countries.

Hammudi added that the information media in the two countries are now requested to make extraordinary efforts to cover all economic, cultural, political, sports and other activities.

Hammudi explained that the political task now before the leaders of the two countries is to make the joint efforts succeed and to implement the contents of the Joint National Action Charter, which has made new, significant strides.

Concluding his statement, Hammudi said: Imperialism and Zionism were surprised by the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement because they did not have in their calculations the element of willpower and the role of the Arab masses as well as the sacrifices that the Arab nation can make for the sake of its goals. Therefore, the fault in the imperialist calculations was in our interest. It has helped us achieve the will of our Arab people.

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

JN080950Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Nov 78 pp 1, 15 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad--Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that a Syrian-Iraqi Economic Committee is studying the renewal of pumping Iraqi oil across Syrian territory--a practice that stopped in 1976.

In reply to a question by the AD-DUSTUR correspondent on the possibility of oil establishments being endangered in light of Begin's latest threat to Iraq, 'Abd al-Karim said: "Iraq considers itself a confrontation state, although we have no borders with the enemy.

In reply to another question by the AD-DUSTUR correspondent, 'Abd al-Karim said: We are ready to cooperate with Jordan and other fraternal countries to carry out and study joint oil projects and to support development projects in Jordan and other Arab countries.

On Iraq's stand toward the OPEC conference due to convene on 12 December, 'Abd al-Karim said that Iraq has more than one working paper to submit to the conference, concerning "an emergency plan" for oil, production issues and finding an accounting unit to replace the dollar. He stressed that Iraq will not agree to freezing oil prices or proposing a slight increase, as certain countries have indicated. He said: "We will try with the other countries to reach agreement on a fair increase commensurate with the degree of inflation and the extent of loss by the oil-producing countries, which is estimated annually at 30 percent as a result of the fall of the dollar and inflation. Losses have doubled while the increase in oil prices between the Vienna conference of 1974 and the Qatar conference in 1976 did not exceed 17.3 percent. This means that the oil countries are losing annually and their revenues are eroding."

'Abd al-Karim called for using oil as a weapon in the battle of confrontation with the enemies and for imposing an oil embargo on the countries hostile to our nation and supporting our enemies.

'Abd al-Karim then disclosed a plan by the International Energy Agency led by the United States to harm and destroy OPEC and to cause great losses to the oil producing countries.

HUSAYN ASSESSES MIDEAST SITUATION IN INTERVIEW

DW080805Y Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 1900 GMT 7 Nov 78 DW

[Interview with King Husayn of Jordan, in English with superimposed translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What are the conditions for a Jordan-Israeli agreement?

[Answer] We hope to achieve a peace agreement that will include all Arab states and that will be valid for future generations, when Israel will return the occupied areas and when the borders of all states will be recognized, including those of Israel. We hope for the help of the whole world in achieving a just and lasting peace.

[Question] Is that realistic?

[Answer] The determination is there. If it turns out not to be realistic, it would be the fault of our own lack of enthusiasm.

CABINET HOLDS EXTRAORDINARY SESSION TO DISCUSS SUMMIT

JN071143Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The cabinet held an extraordinary session at noon today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran during which the results of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad were reviewed. The prime minister submitted a comprehensive and detailed report on the positive discussions which took place at the Arab summit meeting. The prime minister stated that these discussions were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood within the framework of the higher pan-Arab interests and were based on the firmness of the Arab will to confront these historic and dangerous circumstances ensuing from the Camp David results.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran outlined His Majesty King Husayn's constructive role which contributed to the success of the work of the conference and enabled it to reach practical resolutions which remain committed to the principles of joint action and reflect the spirit of Arab solidarity and a sense of responsibility toward the one Arab fate.

The prime minister stressed that his majesty's role was appreciated by all his brothers the presidents, amirs and the other delegation members because it was characterized by farsightedness, a real concern for the higher Arab interest and maintaining it above all regional considerations. This characteristic role has helped keep pan-Arabism alive and capable of producing the decisions of the conference.

The prime minister explained the constructive and positive role played by the Arab countries participating in the summit and placed emphasis on the role played by fraternal Iraq to create the suitable brotherly atmosphere and prepare the success of the conference.

The prime minister afterward presented a detailed and accurate assessment of the results of the conference convening the political action and the building of the inherent Arab strength. He stressed that these results will insure, as Jordan has always wished, the achievement of each phase's objectives to confront the Zionist challenges of expansion. The results also will insure the means for regaining the legitimate Arab rights contained in international resolutions, especially those pertaining to the Palestinian people's rights and the complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, including Arab Jerusalem.

Prime Minister Badran stated that the Jordanian Government will begin implementing the Baghdad summit resolutions in cooperation and coordination with fraternal Arab countries and according to a joint scheme concerning all fields covered by these resolutions.

AMMAN COMMENTS ON HUSAYN'S VISIT TO FRG

JN071749Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Radio newsreel: Amman radio correspondent's dispatch from Bonn]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in the FRG yesterday morning on a 6-day official visit. This is the second official visit to the FRG by his majesty. The first took place 14 years ago. Between the first and second visits, two short working visits took place, the first in 1967 and the second in 1970.

The timing of the visit is very important, as it comes after the Camp David and Baghdad conferences and perhaps a few days before the signing of a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

His Majesty King Husayn came directly from Baghdad to Bonn. This explains the desire of his West German interlocutors to listen to what took place at the Baghdad summit conference and to be briefed on the Jordanian position at this summit and on the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in general.

It is well-known that the European countries which welcomed President as-Sadat's initiative when he visited Jerusalem last year, when he went to Camp David and when he recently sent his delegation to Washington to negotiate with the Israeli delegation a peace agreement between the two countries, consider Jordan's role in the Middle East efforts as important and Amman's participation in the peace dialog, whatever form it may take, as vital and necessary if the Middle East is to ever reach a stage of stable peace.

It is certain that when the German side holds discussions with His Majesty King Husayn on the Middle East situation, it does not do so because it only wants to be informed about the Baghdad events and the viewpoints of the Arab kings and presidents on the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, but because it wishes to narrow differences in viewpoints and ease the peace process, particularly since the German side believes that peace without Jordanian or Syrian participation and without giving the Palestinian people their legitimate rights cannot be a stable and lasting peace.

Bonn had repeatedly stressed its conviction that a linkage should be made between the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and the search for comprehensive solutions which would be approved by the neighboring countries and the Palestinian people.

Husayn, Scheel Exchange Speeches

JN071346Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn today met in Bonn with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. His majesty is scheduled to meet later today with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. King Husayn's talks with German officials are centered on the situation in the Middle East and the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

His Excellency President Walter Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, held a grand evening banquet last night in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur. It was attended by the official delegation accompanying his majesty, senior German civil and military officials, heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in Bonn, members of the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Bonn, and a large number of university directors.

President Scheel delivered a speech in which he welcomed His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur, praised the deep ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and affirmed the need to expand the scope of cooperation in the commercial, economic, cultural, and technical fields.

President Scheel said that despite the conditions in the area, Jordan, under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn, has succeeded in making excellent economic progress. President Scheel also spoke about the FRG's position on the Middle East crisis. He called for a just and peaceful settlement of the problem. He said that his country supports the Palestinians' right to self-determination. He also affirmed that his country supports the efforts which seek a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. President Scheel also explained his country's position on the Camp David agreements.

Concluding his speech, President Scheel expressed the hope that the long cherished peace will prevail in the Middle East.

His Majesty King Husayn made a reply speech in which he thanked the German president for the warm welcome accorded him and Her Majesty Queen Nur. The king said: We are here among old friends. Our aim is to strengthen the long established ties between us. His majesty also said: My visit is not only proof of our strong bilateral ties but also of our mutual commitment to world peace and the inevitable good cooperation between the Arab world and the German nation. The king said that Jordan's commitment to just peace is a firm stand stemming from the principles it upholds. This commitment, the king added, is becoming stronger with our awareness of the dangers of war to our region and the world. Jordan is also aware of the sufferings of the Palestinians who have been forced out of their land. Therefore, Jordan is pledged to peace which guarantees justice for the Palestinian people and which solves the problem of Israel's occupation of Arab territories with a population of more than 1 million people. Since 1967, the king continued, Jordan has been working for just peace based on ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and enabling the Palestinians to determine their own destiny on their land and in their homeland. His majesty said: Our acceptance of the UN resolutions and our desire to sincerely cooperate with all international efforts are for the purpose of establishing a just peace based on a comprehensive settlement of the entire Middle East question. His Majesty said that Jordan will remain loyal and committed to its responsibility to the Arab world, to which it belongs, and also to the world at large. Therefore, it will continue its struggle to end the occupation and to insure the freedom of the Palestinians so they can achieve self-determination within the framework of a comprehensive peaceful settlement. Jordan will also continue to commit itself to its responsibilities toward world stability and development and progress in the area. Explaining Jordan's positions on the issues raised by President Scheel in his speech, His Majesty King Husayn said: Jordan has consistently sought a just peace which is based on Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, particularly Arab Jerusalem, and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian Arab people's right of self-determination on their national soil. His majesty said: Jordan was trying to coordinate matters so as to reach a unified Arab stand on the peace efforts in Geneva. But unexpected developments occurred, disrupting this coordination and radically changing the situation. His majesty added: I have come to your country after attending the Arab summit conference in Baghdad which was convened by the Arab states to discuss the latest developments in the area, to close Arab ranks, and to reach a common stand and front. The conference passed a resolution, expressing the views of the majority, that the agreements recently signed in Camp David are unacceptable and do not constitute a suitable basis for the just peace sought by the Arabs and that a new method must be followed to achieve the desired just peace. At the same time, the Arab group which participated in the conference has reaffirmed the Arabs' commitment to a just peace and not to close the doors to peace.

PRIME MINISTER ON BAGHDAD CONFERENCE, INTERNAL SECURITY

Speaks at Airport

NC061308Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At the airport Prime Minister Salim al-Huss made the following statement to the radio correspondent, giving his views on the Arab summit resolutions:

The results of the conference were positive. They conformed to the requirements of the delicate and critical situation which the Arab world is currently experiencing. The most positive aspects of the conference are perhaps inherent in the fact that it has led Arab countries to adopt a unified stand at a time when Arab ranks are being subjected to the perils of division and fragmentation. The conference provided an opportunity to raise the Lebanese issue with the participating delegations. As a result, the conference made a [proper] response by adopting a resolution affirming the Bayt ad-Din resolutions and by supporting Lebanon in its efforts, particularly those made on the international level, to restore Lebanese authority on all Lebanese territories--foremost among which is the southern region. The conference also called for supporting Lebanon financially in order to rebuild services and institutions destroyed during the incidents. That will be expressed in a program which will presumably be submitted to a meeting of the Arab finance ministers in the next 3 months. At this point I have to point out that beginning rehabilitation backed by Arab support cannot be achieved while forces of destruction continue to strike at the country, for when we appeal for support in order to rebuild Lebanon, we count on consolidation of calm and security.

The prime minister added: We must renounce all kinds of violence if we are to resume the required rebuilding and if we are to hope for any substantial outside support. We must stop resorting to weapons; we must resort instead to holding debates by means of logic and good sense in order to solve any dispute or problem. Otherwise, we have no right to expect outside financial support to help us rise from our ruins and to start anew on the path of building, industry and normal life.

I cannot just mention the outcome of the Baghdad conference without emphasizing the great personal role of President al-Bakr and the rest of the fraternal Iraqi officials, foremost among whom is the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Saddam Husayn. All of them exerted efforts in this respect and I must also thank them for the hospitality they showed to us.

After leaving the airport Prime Minister al-Huss headed for his home, where he held a meeting with ministers, Dr Salah Salman; engineer Amin al-Bizri, Dr Ibrahim Shu'aytu and Farid Rufayil. At the meeting, a discussion was held of the general situation in Lebanon, in addition to a review of the outcome of the Arab summit.

Comments on Security Plans

NC081235Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet meeting ended a short while ago. After the meeting, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss was asked about the security plans which the army command, the ADF and the Internal Security Forces have been assigned to draw up. He was also asked whether these plans had indeed been drawn up.

Prime Minister al-Huss replied: As a matter of fact, the security plans were drawn up along broad lines. I learned this morning from the ADF commander, Col Sami al-Khatib, about the security plan drawn up by the ADF command. We were also informed by the Lebanese Army command that they have laid down the broad lines of their concepts regarding the matter. It is pressumed that coordination will be carried out on those plans among the parties which drew them up. We are waiting for a coordinated or unified stand to be submitted to us during the next few days.

Asked whether there is any need to hold an extraordinary session of the cabinet in order to study the plan or whether the matter will be left to the forthcoming weekly session, Prime Minister al-Huss replied: If it is necessary to hold an extraordinary session prior to the regular session, we will hold such a session.

The prime minister was asked: You gave a 2-week grace period to draw up the plans. Has that period already expired?

The prime minister replied: No. The period has not expired yet. The 2-week period of grace actually started on the day the commands concerned were informed of it.

Finally, the prime minister was asked: After learning about the broad lines of the plans--Do you expect matters to proceed according to your wishes? The prime minister replied: It is premature to judge that. Let us first await the results.

INTERIOR MINISTER DEALS WITH SECURITY SITUATION

NC061451Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] This morning the minister of interior, Dr Salah Salman, held a meeting at his office. Director General of Public Security Amir Faruq Abu al-Lam' and a number of top-level general security officials attended.

At this meeting discussions centered on finding new and temporary headquarters for the general security institution, following damages inflicted on the old building from shelling and looting. Minister Salman issued his recommendations on the need to resume work quickly at the public security offices, and not to halt work, even in unusual situations. This refers particularly to work related to citizens' interests and to investigations.

On the other hand, Minister Salman continued to follow up the investigations regarding the crime at Ba'lshmayh [not further identified]. It was learned that new clues have appeared during the investigation. The minister gave directives to the elements concerned to stop the occupation of houses at the site of the crime by certain circles which have become accustomed to exploiting the security situation in order to carry out looting and other practices.

ADF COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON 7 NOV SITUATION

NC071752Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Nov 78 NC

[7 November statement by Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] command--read by announcer]

[Text] A calm trend steadily continues to be apparent in the area of Sinn al-Fil and Al-Mukallis. Traffic continues to be increasingly brisk in the areas which were paralyzed during the past month.

Today, military officials inspected the industrial area. They were accompanied by the chairman of the industrialists' society. The visit was intended to determine the steps necessary to insure that the factories operate normally.

As for the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area, sniping is continuing there in the direction of At-Tayyunah, Mar Mikhayil and the Chevrolet area. The Arab Deterrent Forces return the fire from time to time in order to silence the sources of sniping. The ADF forces are remaining within the limits in which they have been ordered to operate. No casualties were reported in that area.

At 1000, two civilians were fatally injured in (Monaud) Street by shots coming from the west. The ADF forces and organs of the ADF command are trying to pinpoint the sources of fire in order to identify those who infiltrated that area and fired from positions behind the ADF forces in order to create a clash. Extraordinary measures have been taken along the line parallel to Bishara al-Khuri Street in order to contain the situation, facilitate traffic and prevent any armed manifestations in preparation for the restoration of peace in that area.

VOL REPORTS SYRIAN, PALESTINIAN HARASSMENTS

NC0813O6Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Some Syrian soldiers crossed the Chevrolet area to At-Tahwitah this morning. They beat up a man and a woman and tried to kidnap some citizens. A clash took place with the inhabitants who resisted the attackers. According to preliminary reports, the clash resulted in some casualties. Following that, sniper fire was opened on Furn ash-Shubbak, Badaru and their surroundings.

There have been reports of acts of harassment by some armed elements at Beirut airport. These elements check the identity of travelers according to their whim. It has been learned that the armed elements are affiliated with Al-Murabitun. They carry lists of names of Lebanese citizens whom they want to kidnap and attack. A number of public security officials have threatened to leave their posts at the airport because of the violations committed at Syrian roadblocks and by armed Al-Murabitun elements.

According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, an armed demonstration is now roaming through some villages in Ash-Shur district. Palestinian elements and remnants of the Arab Army of Lebanon are taking part in this demonstration to proclaim the return of deserter Lt Ahmad al-Khatib.

PRESIDENT RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM BAGHDAD

JN0711462 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus at 1100 today after heading the Syrian delegation to the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

President al-Asad's visit to Damascus was fruitful and successful. During the meetings he exerted great and effective efforts to bring about success for the summit conference and to attain the important results of the conference concerning strengthening Arab steadfastness and foiling the defeatist, capitulatory course represented by the Camp David agreements and their consequences.

The bilateral meetings President al-Asad had with Iraqi leaders bolstered action toward quick and precise implementation of the Joint National Action Charter between the fraternal countries of Syria and Iraq.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES DAMASCUS

JN0616392 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov--A delegation of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society headed by Comrade (Masalyev), secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the Kirgiz SSR, left Damascus today for home.

The delegation was seen off at Damascus international airport by Comrade Muhammad 'Ali al-Ashqar, secretary of the Ba'th Party Damascus branch, several members of the Executive Bureau of the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet ambassador in Damascus.

In a predeparture statement to the SANA correspondent, the head of the delegation expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and becoming acquainted with the great achievements of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. He added: We have noted and appreciated the persistence of the Syrian Arab people in further building their national economy and their struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and restore the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. He also reiterated that his country will continue to support the Arab struggle to establish a just peace based on a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

LIBYA

FOREIGN SECRETARY ISSUES STATEMENT ON SUMMIT RESULTS

LD0715300Y Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov, JANA--Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary and member of the Libyan Arab delegation to the 9th Arab summit conference, explained that this conference has been held at a time when the Arab nation was in bad need for it.

He added that the Jamahiriyah was the first to call for a summit meeting to face the events the Arab nation is experiencing as a result of the Egyptian president's capitulatory policy. The conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Damascus has also called for an Arab summit meeting following the signing by the president of the Egyptian regime of the "Stable David" accords.

In a statement to JANA's correspondent following his arrival in Tripoli yesterday, Dr at-Turayki said that the 9th Arab summit conference had a particular importance:

Firstly, the act of holding the conference itself is considered a victory for the Arab will and a defeat for the Egyptian regime which tried to obstruct such a meeting. It also is a practical reply by the Arab nation to the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian president's regime and his alliance with the (Israeli) enemy, as the Arab nation unanimously proved to the whole world that the president of the Egyptian regime does not represent the Arab nation and that the Arab nation is not As-Sadat's Egypt but a nation capable of meeting, taking action, isolating the Egyptian president and adopting deterrent measures against him.

Secondly, the Arab nation unanimously condemned the "Stable David" agreements signed by the Egyptian president and the (Israeli) enemy considering them a betrayal of the Arab nation, a breach of the Arab League charter and an act of irresponsibility in respect to the Arab nation's resolutions. Therefore the Arab nation rejected these agreements and all their political, military and other consequences.

Dr at-Turayki, foreign secretary, spoke about the resolutions issued by the Arab summit conference and said that the conference adopted its resolutions unanimously. Some of them relate to the imposition of sanctions on the Egyptian regime for its betrayal of the Arab nation. They also include freezing Egypt's membership in the Arab League and transferring the league's quarters from the Egyptian capital, as the conference realized that the Arab League cannot be held in a capital where the Zionist enemy is present.

The conference also resolved to apply the Arab boycott on the Egyptian regime, its insitutions, companies, and individuals who deal with the enemy. Moreover, the conference adopted important resolutions stipulating the offer of financial and political support to the northern front represented by Syria, Jordan and the PLO as it is the only front confronting the enemy after the Egyptian president has driven his country out of the confrontation line with the enemy.

Dr at-Turayki affirmed that holding the Arab summit conference and passing such important resolutions represent a great victory and the [as received] for the policy of the great 1st September revolution which has been warning the Arab nation since 1973 about the danger of the Egyptian president's policy on issues affecting the Arab nation's destiny and her future, and has always demanded that firm measures be taken against his course of action prohibiting him from reaching the point he has now reached.

Dr at-Turayki said that all attendants without reception expressed their appreciation for the Jamahiriyah's national policy and the far-sightedness of that policy. He said that the whole world, including friends of the Egyptian regime, particularly America, realize today that this regime only represents itself and that the Arab nation stands by the revolution and the Palestinian cause which is the core of our national struggle against the enemy.

At the end of his statement to JANA's correspondent, Dr at-Turayki called all Arab brethren to adhere to the resolutions they adopted and to take any further measures likely to step up the struggle against the enemy, and put an end, once and for all, to the capitulatory policies adopted by the Egyptian regime.

TRIPOLI CALLS ON MASSES TO RESPOND TO 'STABLE DAVID'

LD071750Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] The Arab masses, having had bitter experiences in their efforts to bring about unity in the past, are aware of the basis for an organized attempt at unity. In fact, the masses are the only ones equipped to raise and adopt at the same time an overall program for liberation.

All the events leading up to and culminating at Stable David were the results of official moves and have never been a reflection or an expression of the will of the popular masses. In other words, what began at kilometer 101 or even before that and ended with Stable David--the Washington talks for a final, separate peace between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy, as planned by American imperialism, the bitter enemy of the Arab nation--all this has been the work of capitulatory official regimes. But the Arab nation rejects that work. Hence its rejection must be bolstered not only by putting forward an alternative but also by accompanying the alternative with a program which can translate it into action and fighting.

The ideas of revolution and of the masses are needed in the present stage, as our nation faces horrible danger, following the failure of all the deceptive moves and the official moves by the regimes of apostasy and capitulation which ended in shame and disgrace at Stable David.

Events starting from this time should be what the masses want and seek through an organized program of liberation--overthrowing once and for all those worn-out tactics--the use of which is tantamount to defeat and relapse. Acceptance of negotiation with the enemy even indirectly is tantamount to defeat and humiliation. The only relation between us and the enemy, as the commander and leader of the great 1 September revolution said, must be that of armed struggle until either the Arab nation or the enemy is annihilated.

Now the oppression and wrong done to the masses is evident in its most abominable form and the masses must now be the fertile ground for planting the tree of freedom and revolution. Now that the Arab masses have been ignored, now that the Stable David accords have turned the Arab east into a natural field for the Zionist enemy, now that the masses have been humiliated to the extent that the regime of apostasy has recognized the status of Arab Jerusalem, now that the masses have been humiliated to the extent that the United States and the defeated Egyptian president and the Zionists are expecting them to be forces to follow the caravan of capitulation--the Arab nation, having been humiliated to this extent and having witnessed the ugliness and extent of the wrong, constitutes fertile ground to respond to the call for revolution, revenge and fighting for liberation.

It is fertile ground that undoubtedly will welcome the revolutionary committees heralding salvation and the collapse of the oppression of occupation, just as exploitative oppression was destroyed.

The masses constitute the substance that can destroy the two oppressions; the oppression of occupation and of exploitation. The method of the masses is that of popular revolution whose tools and instruments are revolutionary committees. Now is the time for those committees to begin their march for the upsurge of the nation and its rebirth.

SENEGALESE PARTY OFFICIAL, DELEGATION ARRIVE

LD071836Y Tripoli JANA in English 1458 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov JANA--The secretary-general of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), Mr Abdoulaye Wade arrived in Tripoli last night at the head of a delegation, on a visit to the Jamahiriyah by invitation from the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the General People's Congress.

Mr Abdoulaye Wade made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure to visit the Jamahiriyah, a revolutionary base and a support for all revolutionaries. He disclosed that he would discuss certain African and international matters with officials.

The Foreign Liaison Bureau prepared a programme for the guest delegation allowing them to conduct talks with Libyan Arab officials and to get acquainted with several projects carried out in the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN SPEAKS ON 'GREEN MARCH' ANNIVERSARY

LD071708Y Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 Nov (MAP)--Morocco's King Hassan II, in a 25-minute televised speech Monday night, swore on a Koran that "Morocco will not fail to defend its territorial integrity from the Straits of Gibraltar down to the Sahara." King Hassan II made the speech on the third anniversary of the "green march" of 350,000 Koran-carrying civilians in to claim Spanish Sahara.

As in the past two years, November sixth was a national holiday, in which shops, banks and ministries were closed. In Casablanca, officials estimated that a crowd of 100,000 jammed the palmy boulevards to watch a parade of the original "green marchers."

King Hassan added that Spain and Morocco should both celebrate the "green march" anniversary, since they opted for negotiations instead of arms as a solution to Morocco's conflict with Spain over the Saharan territory.

Newspapers Comment on Speech

LD071710Y Rabat MAP in English 1221 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Rabat, 7 Nov (MAP)--King Hassan II's speech Monday was, according to the semi-official Arabic daily AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI, a reaffirmation of Morocco's rights to the Sahara. AL-MITHAQ AL-WATANI termed the speech the "sermon of the green march," and said that "Moroccans are determined to defend the territorial integrity of their country and consent to the necessary sacrifices".

All those maneuvers directed against Morocco are doomed to defeat when pitted against the will of the people," added the semi-government newspaper.

AL-MAGHREB, the independents' party daily, said Tuesday that in his third green march anniversary speech, King Hassan urged Moroccans "to assume their responsibilities on a double front; the achievement of their territorial integrity and their economic independence."

The Istiqlal Party newspaper AL-ALAM, said the decisions taken at the Baghdad summit are "the base of Morocco's foreign policy." Morocco, said the Istiqlal newspaper, agrees with "a united Arab strategy defined at the Rabat summit (against Israel)." The Istiqlal also said "relations between Morocco and Egypt should be preserved and other Arab states must not subject Egypt to a mistake, said AL-ALAM, since it deprives Egypt of bargaining power with Israel."

KING SEES MALI FOREIGN MINISTER, RECEIVES TRAORE'S MESSAGE

LD071746Y Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 Nov (MAP)--King Hassan II of Morocco met here Monday with Mali's Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye, who delivered a message from Mali's President Moussa Traore.

Foreign Minister Alioune, who arrived Saturday, flies to Paris to head a French-Malian commission. Afterwards, he will stop in Algeria before turning to Bamako.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in a recent interview, mentioned that Mali had once carried a stern warning from Morocco to the POLISARIO Front guerrillas reaffirming that the kingdom would never yield the Sahara.

ISTIQLAL PARTY REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE COLONIAL FRONTIERS

LD071332Y Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 7 Nov (MAP)--The Istiqlal Party, led by Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta, issued a communique Monday stating that it does not recognize the colonial frontiers between Morocco and Algeria.

"Even though we have recouped a part of our Sahara, the section to the east is still under domination by the Algerian occupation forces," said the Istiqlal Party communique.

The Istiqlal Party, the second strongest in parliament, said the statement, "refuses to accept the frontiers drawn by colonialism. We will fight for the eastern Sahara as we have done with Western Sahara and never will we yield our territory."

SUDAN

PRC DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF CONCLUDES VISIT

JN071549Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov--The Chinese military delegation headed by (Ho Sen Yen), deputy chief of staff, concluded its weeklong visit to Sudan. During the visit, the delegation met with President Numayri and held discussions with the chief of staff. It also visited the Command and Staff College, the satellite station, the Al-Jazirah project and military units in Port Sudan.

AS-SAHAFAH: RESULTS OF ARAB SUMMIT POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT

JN0711500Y Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 7 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov--Today's AS-SAHAFAH says that the success of the Baghdad summit conference in reaching agreement on resolutions generally in harmony with the spirit of the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences is a positive development for which Arab leaders deserve congratulations.

In its editorial entitled "The Results of the Baghdad Conference," AS-SAHAFAH says: Despite the clear motives which prompted the summit to adopt several resolutions and measures related to the consequences of signing a peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, we hope that this question will be dealt with within the framework of Arab dialog which should not overlook the difference in views and positions but should seek to keep the doors of dialog among Arab governments always open.

AS-SAHAFAH adds: We do not know anything about the secret decisions the Baghdad summit is said to have taken. But we hope that those decisions will be the type which will prevent further deterioration of the Arab situation and will not constitute a reason for creating bitterness among Arab states. The paper points out that Sudan has always advocated Arab solidarity and that any step on this path represents support for Sudan's endeavors.

Concluding its commentary, AS-SAHAFAH says: What we genuinely hope is that steps toward restoring Arab solidarity will be taken and that those steps will embrace all Arab opinion because the goal is one; namely, the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR ISSUES STATEMENT ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

LD062233Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Government [SDAR] issued a statement this evening saying that on 4 November the Saharan Liberation Forces carried out another military operation against the Moroccan forces of occupation in Guelta Zemmur, killing six Royal Moroccan soliders. The Saharan statement pointed out that during the past few weeks fighters frequently attacked the garrison of the occupation army in Guelta Zemmur and concentrated their shelling of the enemy's position on heavy weapons, destroying an important fuel and ammunition dump. The Saharan Liberation Forces encircled an advance post of the occupation army, killing six invaders and seized all military equipment in this post.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY NA'OR TO BRIEF BEGIN IN CANADA

TA071810Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Government Secretary Arye Na'or will leave for Canada tomorrow to report to Menahem Begin about the cabinet sessions.

In Washington, Cyrus Vance conferred with Minister Yizhaq Moda'i in the afternoon. Correspondents say that no other meetings are expected this evening.

BEGIN MEETS WITH TRUDEAU: HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD072358Y Montreal International Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin of Israel said today in Ottawa that peace negotiations with Egypt are satisfactory. Speaking at a news conference during his 6-day official visit to Canada, he said that a treaty could be signed in a matter of weeks. Mr Begin has had several hours of talks with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, both at dinner last night and in more formal meetings today.

The talks were mostly concerned with the peace talks now in progress in Washington. They call for some United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Sinai Peninsula, particularly at Sharm al-Shaykh. [passage indistinct] There are now about 840 Canadians serving with the UN force in the Sinai. Mr Begin said Israel will agree to a treaty only if UN forces in strategic areas of the Sinai cannot be withdrawn without the positive approval of all five permanent members of the Security Council.

On another matter, Mr Begin said he appreciates Canada's official opposition to Arab boycott policies. He said he was pleased to learn during talks with Mr Trudeau that the Canadian Government plans to introduce legislation that would reveal the names of companies which comply with the Arab boycott against Israel. Arab countries have been refusing to deal with companies that also do business with Israel.

WEIZMAN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT NEW ERA OF MIDEAST PEACE

TA071311Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] While Israelis are voting on the local issues today, matters of state are still being decided. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman is on his way to the United States to rejoin the Israeli negotiating team. He is carrying new instructions from the cabinet for the peace talks with Egypt. But, as Shim'on Ayyalon reports, first Weizman tried to carry out his civic duty. [begin recording]

[Ayyalon] Defense Minister Weizman did not get a chance to vote in the municipal elections today. When he arrived at his voting station, the supervisor of the booth had not turned up. So, with a glance at his watch and a caustic comment, the defense minister went to Lod Airport to catch his plane for the United States for the continuation of the peace talks with Egypt. At the airport, he was asked by newsmen whether the guidelines he received from the government yesterday will hamper the negotiations.

[Weizman] No, I don't think so, and I heard on the radio this morning, [word indistinct] the day-by-day communication as I had, and have, with Minister Dayan, that he mentioned today--and I am with him on that--that the two blocks on the way are more political than military, and therefore I did get guidelines, they do put me in a certain framework of action, but I don't think that they'll be a block on the way.

[Ayyalon] Question: Do you expect an agreement to be signed, and could you give an idea of when?

[Weizman] No, no, I don't want to predict that. I said when I came here that I expect it within 1978, we are not very far off 1979, but I wouldn't like to say whether on such a date at 6 o'clock in the afternoon we'll sign a peace treaty.

[Ayyalon] I think it's time, especially for the politicians--my colleagues--with all due respect, that now they will have to make ....[sentence incomplete as heard] The moments of truth are arriving very fast and if they decide, that they vote for it, it's time we started telling the people the good and the bad things about it, especially the good things, because the atmosphere that I found in Israel in the last 4, 5 days is this: that peace calamity is on the way, and I think that the new conditions when we achieve this peace treaty with the greatest Arab country in the Middle East is the beginning of the new positive era in the State of Israel.

[Ayyalon] Mr Weiman was asked whether he found this atmosphere of peace calamity also amongst members of the government.

[Weizman] Yes, of course, of course, I did. And this was mainly the argument--not so much on this paragraph or on that statement or that sentence. The main thing is the atmosphere around the new conditions, and I repeat again the thing about this: You can get married and sign a marriage contract, but it's the way you live after that, it's the atmosphere at home or the atmosphere with the neighbors that will make, or break, your marriage [end recording]

DAYAN ASSESSES STATUS OF WASHINGTON PEACE TALKS

TA070758Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel--interview with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan by political correspondent Shalom Qital in Washington last night]

[Excerpt] In Washington, the U.S. delegation and the Egyptian delegation conferred yesterday. After the meeting, Egypt's ambassador to the United States, Ashraf Ghurbal said that the two parties discussed the military annex to the treaty. He remarked that progress has been made in the negotiations.

Last night, our correspondent in Washington, Shalom Qital, asked Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan how he would describe the talks so far. [begin recording]

[Answer] Today we dealt with the military annex and almost completed the other annex--the civilian one--I do not know what to call it. Anyway, the non-military one. There are two annexes: military and the other, let us call it political. The political annex is almost finished. And when I say that the treatment of the annex is finished or the treatment of its text is finished, it does not mean that there is an agreement between the parties on all the clauses, on the contrary. I would like to emphasize that there are points on which we differ. However, to the best of our ability, these issues between the two delegations have been exhausted and transferred to the cabinets with all the differences of opinion concerning them. The cabinets can, of course, also reject other issues that we have presented to them at today's and yesterday's discussions and take another position: either that they be discussed again or that the issues are unacceptable to the Israeli Cabinet. However, as far as this delegation is concerned, we have finished the main points in the text, and we have almost completed reviewing the political annex, only a few points have been left for clarification. With respect to the military annex, we are heading toward the end and can already see land. We have covered most of the points.

The main subjects that still remain for discussion are the issue of the oil, the issue of the financial aid--the loan and the grant connected with the airfields and other issues--and various other issues involving us and the United States, agreements already made and agreements connected with this peace treaty, if indeed it is signed, as well as an issue called an exchange of letters between President as-Sadat and the Israeli prime minister. This is what remains.

[Question] Will Israel not consider the talks exhausted and initial the agreements if the United States does not guarantee financial aid?

[Answer] I do not know. The cabinet must answer this, but I can say for certain that the cabinet will not consider the negotiations exhausted if there is no thorough discussion of these two issues: the oil and the financial aid, because the latter is connected with the transfer of the airfields, though it is connected with other things as well. That is why the discussions will not be regarded as completed if this is not discussed. What the Israeli Cabinet's position would be on the results of the negotiations after this is another question. It is a question that must be addressed to the cabinet, and we still do not have results in the negotiations. However, we cannot say that the negotiations have reached an end when this issue has not yet been discussed. [end recording]

YADIN DISCUSSES PEACE TALKS, MEETING WITH LEWIS

TA071616Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin said today, in a talk with our correspondent, that there are still basic problems in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt, and it is untrue that only minute details remain in dispute.

At the beginning of the talk the deputy prime minister, in reply to a question by our correspondent, 'Oded Shahar, spoke about today's meeting with the U.S. ambassador in Isreal, Samuel Lewis. [Begin recording]

[Yadin] He asked to meet with me at the request of the U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. We talked mainly about the state of the negotiations. I explained to him the positions of the cabinet: the decision on the one hand and the positions of the various cabinet members on the other. I pointed out to him the difficulties still remaining, and we also tried to examine the possibilities of how to solve such problems without my committing the cabinet by doing so. Most of the talk revolved around these subjects.

[Shahar] The issue of U.S. participation in financing the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai was not fully raised in the talk, according to Professor Yadin. Nevertheless, Yadin clarified for the ambassador the reservations of the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee regarding the conversion of the loan into a grant--the position expressed in the committee's decision yesterday. Professor Yadin added that the economic burden that will be imposed on the state in implementing the peace treaty will be huge. However, we must remember that we are the receiving side and it will be a mistake to present the situation as if the United States wanted peace more than us and should therefore pay.

[Yadin] As for the airfields, there has been a commitment on them, and this is a most important point. As for the rest, we can ask for this in any form. It is surely convenient for us to receive a grant. If it is difficult for the United States to give us a grant, and it can give us the sum as a loan or as a combination of a loan and a grant, we will have to conduct negotiations accordingly.

It is clear, however, that we will have to receive almost all this aid, since otherwise it will be almost impossible for us to fulfill the commitments of the peace treaty.

[Shahar] The deputy prime minister leveled sharp criticism at the leaks from the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in the wake of the publication of remarks he made at the committee's meeting yesterday. He said that he informed the Knesset chairman and the committee's acting chairman that in the future the cabinet ministers who appear before the committee will have to withold secret information from the committee members. The deputy prime minister also rejected the reports coming from Washington that all the substantive problems of the negotiations have been solved and that only marginal problems remain.

[Yadin] There are still important basic problems on which both we and the Egyptians have different positions. We are not in the midst of the negotiations. I object to prolonging the negotiations just for the sake of prolonging and on the assumption that the later we sign the treaty the better. Nor do I support the contention that we must sign the treaty immediately, even if important concessions will be required. We should not forget: This is a treaty that will determine our security and our way of life for many years, as we hope. This is a first treaty and we should dwell on each subject thoroughly and exhaust it according to our best interests and considerations.

DETAILS OF CABINET, FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DEBATES

TA0709Z9Y Jerusalem POST in English 7 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] The cabinet yesterday approved the location of the IDF's first line of withdrawal from Al'Arish on the coast of the Mediterranean to Ra's Muhammad at the southernmost tip of the Sinai Peninsula.

It also endorsed the apparent refusal of the Israeli negotiating team in Washington to supply its Egyptian counterparts with a blow-by-blow schedule of the IDF's withdrawal by stages, from the present Mitla-Giddi line, to the Al-'Arish Ra's Muhammad line.

Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who was briefing the cabinet at its second session in two days on the progress made at Blair House in Washington, said that Israel would commit itself to reaching the line from sea to sea, nine months after the peace agreement went into effect. However it seemingly would not commit itself beforehand to the military deployment in the intermediate stages, and supply it to the Egyptians in writing, now or before the agreement was signed and sealed.

The cabinet approved most of the military package which Weizman had explained on Sunday and yesterday. However, it withheld its endorsement on some of the military issues, and Weizman is reported at one point in the earlier session to have burst out crossly: "You can always change the negotiating team if you like."

After the five-and-a-half hour session was over, Yadin told reporters that decisions had been taken about the military annex of the agreement. "The defence minister is leaving for Washington with clear instructions on how to continue and conclude negotiations on this subject," he said. On the political aspect of the Blair House talks, Yadin said: "The government has authorised the delegation to continue the negotiations."

Yadin explained last night at a meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that none of the political matters discussed had been finalised, and no approval given to Weizman and Dayan to clinch them. The negotiations had not been exhaustive enough in Washington, Yadin said, and the cabinet felt the team could achieve better results, so it gave Weizman fresh guidelines.

Yadin listed five spheres in which the cabinet urged Weizman and Dayan to bargain harder: the linkage between the agreement with Egypt and the agreement over Judaea and Samaria; the Egyptian demand to revise the autonomy terms in five years time; the date when Israel and Egypt must set up diplomatic ties; the legal force of the preamble to the agreement; and the financing of the costs of transferring the civilian and the military installations from Sinai to Israel.

One senior cabinet minister told the POST: "Our guidelines to Weizman and Dayan are going to widen the gap between Jerusalem and Washington."

Another minister told the POST: "There's no way of settling any major political issues till Begin gets back. Weizman is OK for the military aspects, but he doesn't carry the aura of authority for matters like linkage. Even if Dayan had come as the emissary, it would have made little difference. You have to explain the issues in their wider perspective and only Begin can do that convincingly. No other person save Begin could have got the cabinet to approve the Camp David accords in the first place."

With regard to the West Bank, several ministers argued that it was unclear whether negotiations over autonomy would turn on the institutions and frameworks only, or also on the legal powers with which each of the institutions would be vested, and the constitutional sanction for such powers.

According to one usually reliable source, several ministers argued forcefully that the negotiators had not sufficiently exhausted the possibilities and could get Israel a better deal.

In the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, the NRP chairman, took the initiative and organised a group of colleagues from coalition and opposition alike to send a protest letter to Knesset Speaker Yizhaq Shamir, complaining that Weizman was undercutting the Knesset and flouting the committee's authority. Ben-Me'ir asked Shamir to intervene.

In the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Ben-Me'ir said that Israel was making all the concessions at Blair House and Egypt none at all. Yosef Tamir (Likud) said it was unfair for Ben-Me'ir to cast aspersions on the negotiators. Yadin chimed in at this point to remind Ben-Me'ir that he was being briefed on the moves of the Israeli team, but was unaware what the Egyptian team had conceded during the course of the talks. Avraham Katz (Likud) said the U.S. would get so many benefits from peace that the financial requests made by Israel were cheap for the value received.

The committee finally voted a resolution to be transmitted to Begin, Weizman and Dayan, saying that Israel vitally needed an aid grant from the U.S., in view of the far-reaching concessions which it was making for peace. Yosef Sarid (Alignment) initiated and piloted this resolution through to unanimous approval.

Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres yesterday expressed "astonishment at the fact that it was decided not to summon the Knesset Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee to hear a report from Minister of Defence 'Ezer Weizman."

Peres was speaking at a press conference in Tel Aviv.

GOVERNMENT HAS NOT CHANGED POSITION ON U.S. AID

TA081125Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The government says that the claims that Israel has changed its position on the U.S. grant are unfounded. Acting Finance Minister Gid'on Pat said in the Knesset that Prime Minister Menahem Begin asked the U.S. secretary of the treasury for a combination of grants and easy-term loans. The discussions in Washington continue, Minister Pat said, and it is not wise to deal with this issue publicly. He answered questions which had been placed on the agenda.

MK Ya'acobi said that the prime minister agreed to a loan instead of a grant, adding that this may prove a national blunder. According to him, the prime minister made a personal gesture, an incomprehensible noble act at the expense of the people of Israel.

MK Me'ir Pa'il dwelled on the fact that Menahem Begin made his loan proposal without consulting with the ministers for economic affairs.

The Knesset transferred the issue to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for discussion.

CABINET OPPOSES PASSAGE ON LINKAGE IN TREATY PREAMBLE

TA080716Y Jerusalem POST in English 8 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By Wolf Blitzer]

[Text] Washington--The Israel Cabinet continues to oppose the inclusion of 12 words in the preamble to the draft Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty which reiterates in a general way that both countries will continue to strive for a comprehensive settlement following the signing of the document.

Both Egypt and the U.S. maintain that such a vague sentence does not go beyond the Camp David framework agreements. They reject Israel's demand to remove this supposed "linkage" between the treaty and an overall pact.

Except for bilateral U.S.-Israeli aid commitments and the Egyptian agreement to supply Sinai oil to Israel, this one sentence is the major sticking point standing in the way of a successful peace treaty, conference sources disclosed here for the first time last night.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin tried unsuccessfully last Thursday to convince Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the sentence should be dropped. Clearly, the reason for the refusal to accept the sentence stems from the demand of hardliners in the Israeli Cabinet that there be no possible linkage in the treaty.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman are understood to be less concerned than the hardliners about the sentence. But they are under instructions from the cabinet, which spent many hours discussing these 12 words, to continue to try to remove them from the preamble.

But as of last night, the Egyptians and the Americans were remaining firm.

MA'ARIV ON WEIZMAN'S PROPOSALS, CABINET DECISIONS

TA070952Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Nov 78 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "Step in Return for Step"]

[Text] What is Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who is returning to Washington today, taking with him?

When he arrived in Israel on Friday evening, it appeared that the arrangements for the withdrawal from Sinai were ready for signing. But now it seems that there is still room for further clarifications, for additional negotiations.

The draft accepted in the atmosphere of Blair House set dates for partial withdrawals within 9 months, to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. It is now being said that certain areas must be evacuated within a shorter period of time.

When the cabinet examined this proposal, it did not give a definite "no" to the new "law of stages" which deviated from the framework of the Camp David agreement, but neither did it say "yes" to 'Ezer Weizman.

The Camp David agreement determined that at the end of the 9 months, up to the completion of the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, there will be a normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt, including commerical relations, freedom of shipping and tourism. The nature of these relations are described in Clause 3 of the draft peace treaty.

However, when the cabinet was asked to complete the withdrawal in various parts of Sinai in a shorter period of time, the question was asked: What will Israel receive in return during these interim withdrawals? What step toward normalization will be taken by Egypt parallel to the Israeli withdrawal step, in each one of the interim stages, before the end of the 9 months?

The cabinet sat on this problem this week and it appears that the delegation in Washington has committed itself to reexamine this issue before the cabinet authorizes the withdrawal arrangements.

This reexamination of the withdrawal arrangements will also provide time for the examination of other problems requiring clarification, with a release from the pressure of 19 November.

And there is more in need of clarification in Washington, not only with the Egyptians but also, and possibly mainly, with the Americans, before the peace treaty is signed.

DAVAR Commentary

TA071801Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpt] Government observers in Jerusalem believe that the cabinet has recently been unable to decide on several of the political issues connected with the negotiations in Washington because of the sharp criticism of some moves by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. [paragraph continues]

The criticism stems mainly from the commitment that within 1-2 months after the peace treaty with Egypt becomes valid, negotiations will begin with Egypt on the autonomy leadership in the territories, and discussions will be held with Egypt on all the issues connected with the autonomy, such as the question of the source of authority and responsibility for security and public order.

Government circles fear that such an agreement would create an opening for the implementation of As-Sadat's original program, according to which the Gaza Strip will be transferred to an Egyptian trusteeship and afterward the West Bank will become a Jordanian trusteeship. At any rate, these fears are what caused the criticism of the "linkage" in the preamble to the peace treaty between the agreement with Egypt and the issue of the autonomy and also in the exchanges of letters on this matter between Israel and Egypt.

It is believed in Jerusalem that, at this stage, the Washington deliberations will continue on the basis of the previous cabinet directives, and only after prime minister Menahem Begin's return will there be a discussion of whether there is room to soften some of the previous positions on the political aspects of the peace treaty with Egypt. There is a certain amount of criticism in governmental circles of the official visit by Prime Minister Menahem Begin to Canada at such a decisive moment in the political negotiations. In the view of these circles, the visit could have been postponed.

These circles believe that this is also the reason for the arguments that have occurred in Jerusalem over the military issues and the lack of satisfaction with some of the conclusions, especially on the timetable for the withdrawal from Sinai and on some of the legal formulations. Governmental circles think that there should be no rush to complete the negotiations, and every letter and point should be studied. It appears that the slow line taken by Jerusalem angered Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who had proposed in private talks after the cabinet session, that the members of the delegation in Washington be replaced by other ministers.

AREAS IN WEST BANK SURVEYED FOR NEW IDF BASES

TA071052Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 7 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense and the military government are occupied in surveying areas in Judaea and Samaria for the establishment of new bases for the IDF in the framework of the permanent deployment of the army after autonomy is established.

It is reported that in this framework several bases will be evacuated (among them the Qaddum and Shomron bases) for the purpose of broadening the footholds and settlements that are close to the bases or within them. In the framework of the IDF's permanent deployment, there is an intention to build arterial roads in addition to those being laid today (crossing Samaria), among others, a road between the Allon More settlement and the new urban settlement now located in Haris.

In the framework of fleshing out settlements in Judaea and Samaria it is reported that the Settlement Department of the Zionist Histadrut is now occupied in the permanent planning of the 'Ofra and Allon More settlements, to which, in accordance with the planning, several dozen housing units will be added. Dozens of housing units will also be added to Qarne Shomron, Haris and Allon-Shevut in Gush 'Eziyon.

MAPAM WARNS BEGIN AGAINST UNILATERAL ACTIONS

TA071111Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[Text] "The prime minister's willingness to give up the grant and convert it to a long-term loan indicates that Menahem Begin has given up coordination with his cabinet ministers, and not just on the need for coordination with the United States, as he did at various stages of the negotiations. Therefore, the prime minister has succeeded in surprising both the Americans and the Israelis," the MAPAM reactions team stated in an announcement yesterday. This action, MAPAM states, is rash and unconsidered and the account will be paid by the Israeli economy, which is in a depression.

In the announcement the reactions team also points out that withholding information from the press and the public on cabinet sessions dealing with the most vital matters has already become a habit and, while the cabinet places too much trust in itself, the prime minister trusts himself too much. The Knesset must try to repair the damage and perhaps it is not too late, the MAPAM announcement states.

INITIAL REPORT ON 7 NOV LOCAL ELECTION RESULTS

TA080736Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 8 Nov 78 TA

[Text] About 60 percent of the ballots in Jerusalem have been counted so far. Mayor Teddy Kollek won 63.5 percent of the votes for the mayoralty and 50 percent of the votes for the Municipal Council. The second largest faction in the Municipal Council will apparently be Agudat Yisra'el and not the Likud list. Agudat Yisra'el won 17 percent of the votes for the municipal council and its representative for the local elections won 14.5 percent of the votes for the mayoralty. The Likud representative, Yehoshu'a Maza, won 13 percent in the election for the mayoralty and about the same percentage in the election for the Municipal Council. The MAFDAL won 3.5 percent of the votes for the Municipal Council and its representative, Moshe Mandelbaum, won 9 percent of the votes for the mayoralty.

In Tel Aviv the results are final and show that Shelomo Lahat was elected by 58 percent of the votes. His opponent, Asher Ben-Natan, won nearly 30 percent. In the Municipal Council the Likud will have 15 representatives while the Alinement will have 10.

The Alinement candidate in Haifa, Arye Gur'el, will be the mayor and in the Municipal Council the Alinement will have 11 representatives compared with 5 Likud representatives and 3 representatives of Ammon Lin's list.

Eliyahu Nawi in Beersheba won 51 percent of the votes while his opponent, Ben-Ziyyon Karmel, won only 22 percent.

Nazareth--MK Tawfiq Zayyad was reelected as mayor. He won 62 percent of the votes. His opponent, Sayf ad-Din az-Zu'bi, won 26 percent.

Our correspondent says that there was a marked increase in the Arab sector in favor of the Alinement representatives as compared with Rakah's Democratic Front. All villages in the triangle, including Et-Tira, Et-Taiyiba and Baga El Gharbiyya, moved from the Rakah to the lists of the Alinement.

The Alinement mayors of 'Afula, Migdal Ha'emez and Tiberias, were defeated. In 'Afula and Migdal Ha'emez they were defeated by the Likud representatives, while in Tiberias a run-off election will be held. It is clear though that the Alinement candidate there has lost. Runoff elections will also be held in Bat Yam, Ashqelon and Hazor Magelilit.

In the elections to the Bay Tam Municipal Council the Alinement has gained 8 to 9 seats. The Likud has gained 7 seats, the List of David Mesiqa gained 4, and the religious picked up 2 to 3 seats.

So far two other mayors have been defeated--Quba Kreisman in Giv'atayim and Pessah Belkin in Ramat Hasharon. In Rehovot, despite the trial of Shemu'el Rechtman, the Likud representative, Yehezq'el Har-Melekh won 63 percent of the vote. The Alinement representative won only 32 percent of the votes.

In Rishon Leziyyon, Hananya Gibstein was reelected. In Qiryat Gat, David Magen from the Likud was reelected, and Likud MK Moshe Qazav was reelected in Qiryat Mal'akhi. In Zefat, its Alinement mayor, Aharon Nahmi'as, won about 59 percent of the votes. In Ramat Gan, Mayor Yisra'el Peled won 60 percent of the votes.

NRP, LABOR MKS INVITED TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN NOV

TA080630Y Jerusalem POST in English 8 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[Text] Four Knesset members will visit the Soviet Union this month, at the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The delegation is the largest to visit the Soviet Union since the USSR severed its ties with Israel in 1967, charging Israeli aggression in the 6-Day War.

The MKs include one from the coalition (Avraham Melamed--NRP); two from the Alignment (Yosi Sarid--Labour and Naftali Feder--Mapam); and a communist from the DFPE (Tawfiq Tubi).

The 10-day visit, to begin on November 19, was by invitation of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, which said in its English-language cable: "We hope this visit will serve to strengthen further mutual understanding between the Soviet and the Israeli publics, for the cause of peace in the Middle East and the whole world."

Also in the group will be lawyer Amnon Zikhroni, the No 2 man in the last Knesset list of Uri Averni, editor of the weekly HA'OLAM HAZE; and the DFPE spokesman, 'Uzzi Burnstein.

The only details of the MKs' schedule which were released were that they would "meet various Soviet personalities and visit a number of major cities."

A joint statement issued by the four MKs said they had "accepted the invitation because they felt their visit was likely to foster efforts to improve relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, and help progress toward normalization."

The statement also said: "The delegation feels that the establishment of an overall, just and stable peace in the Middle East, in which the legitimate rights and the security of all the states and the peoples of the region including the Palestine people are respected, necessitates the participation of the Soviet Union in the efforts for peace."

DAVAR Editorial

TA081230Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Nov 78 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "An Israeli Delegation to Moscow"]

[Text] The forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by an Israeli delegation of Knesset members and politicians, following an official Soviet invitation, should be viewed in a positive light. Certainly no great hopes should accompany this visit, which in no way suggests a sharp turn in Soviet policy. However, it is certainly unlikely to be harmful--and may even help a little in improving relations: It may contribute, no matter how little, to the struggle of the Jewish emigration activists and of the prisoners of Zion in the Soviet Union.

In Soviet policy, nothing is left to chance or accident, and the invitation to MK's from Zionist parties was not made on private initiative. Also, Moscow knows well enough that although those MK's represent only themselves and not their parties or the government, through them the Soviet Union can both receive a message and get a message across. It was not Israel that severed diplomatic relations, and Israel will not object to their resumption, once the initiative comes from the party that did so. Differences of opinion between the two countries notwithstanding, there is no reason that direct contacts on both official and unofficial levels should not be maintained, and a visit by Israeli public figures to the Soviet Union is desirable. Israel itself did not object to visits here by Soviet public figures. It may well be that the very invitation manifests Moscow's desire to renew some kind of contact with the State of Israel.

The Zionist part of the delegation can certainly be relied upon to express the Jewish national and Zionist consensus and clearly represent the majority view in Israel, which rejects Moscow's one-sided approach to this region, as well as its policy that denies the rights of its Jewish citizens. At the same time, they will also be able to express the conviction, held by many, that should the Soviet Union change its approach and adopt a considered and balanced policy, then a dialog can be conducted with it and a normal mutual relationship can be maintained.

ISRAEL APPARENTLY READY TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY WITH EGYPT

TA071128Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 7 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Text] From a series of statements and reports arriving from Washington and Cairo over the last few days, we can see a significant change in Israel's position on Egypt's involvement in the negotiations over the format of the self administration in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

According to the emerging trend, Israel is now prepared for the fact that Egypt will be the sole partner in the negotiations to determine the authority and tasks of the elected council to be established in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The MA'AREZ correspondent points out that the Camp David agreements state that the autonomy negotiations will be held among four elements: Israel, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian representatives from the inhabitants of these areas.

Since Jordan is not, for the moment, joining the negotiations and Egypt is demanding that the process of founding autonomy begin, the Israeli delegation in Washington has agreed to hold the debates on the future of the West Bank with Egypt alone. This willingness applies to the first stage involving the founding of the autonomy: holding elections among the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Until now it was believed, that the negotiations on this matter would not apply to the electoral system, the scope of the people able to vote and so on. The negotiations on this matter spring from the Camp David agreements, which state that the four elements referred to above will discuss the ways to found the institutions of the autonomy.

However, from a series of public statements--particularly Egyptian--made over the last few days, it emerges that the Israeli delegation has changed its position and is now ready in principle to discuss the second stage with Egypt alone, which touches on the leadership of the autonomy rule, that is: the authority of the council that will be elected. These negotiations will determine the character of the autonomy and the status of the Arab and Israeli citizens living in these areas. Thus Israel is giving Egypt the status of sole interlocutor (although it is possible that some Palestinians will join the Egyptian delegation to the negotiations) in the deliberations on the authority of the council running the autonomy. The granting of this role to Egypt tightens the practical link between the Israeli-Egyptian agreement, which touches on their mutual relations, and the developments in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip following the application of the autonomy.

However, Israel is insisting on its refusal to accept the U.S.-Egyptian trend (Jerusalem is stressing the U.S. share in this matter) toward formally tying the two issues by including them in the Israeli-Egyptian agreement. The draft now being discussed, concerning the link between the two problems, appears to political observers to be even more grave than its predecessor, because it indicates that the Israeli-Egyptian agreement will be a model for future agreements between Israel and the rest of its neighbors. Israel is opposed to this.

In contrast, agreement between Israel and Egypt is close on the matter of Egypt's commitments to other Arab countries. According to the formulation now being discussed the body of the agreement will state that it will be independent and not influenced by other commitments of both the sides.

NABULUS RALLY CONDEMNS CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS

TA071739Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 7 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A large rally of the opponents of the Camp David agreements was held in Nabulus this afternoon. Several thousand people participated. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari remarks that most of the mayors in Judaea and Samaria and pro-Jordanian personages such as Hikmat al-Masri came to the rally.

Hikmat al-Masri expressed support for the PLO and demanded that an independent Palestinian state be established. Other speakers expressed support for the decisions of the Baghdad summit. (Haydar 'Abdul-Shafi), one of the PLO supporters in Gaza, welcomed the rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan.

Our correspondent notes that, unlike the rally in Bethlehem, none of the speakers attacked Jordan. After the Bethlehem rally, Jordan froze the funds of the municipalites headed by PLO supporters.

Hebron's mayor, Fahd al-Qawasimi, also participated in the Nabulus rally. At the time of the rally, a meeting was supposed to have been held between him and the Judaea and Samaria commander, but this meeting was not held.

HA'AREZ SCORES GOVERNMENT'S 'DECEPTION' ON AUTONOMY

TA031438Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 14 TA

['Uzzi Benziman commentary: "The Autonomy, in the Shape of Janus"]

[Text] The framework agreement on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed at Camp David is speedily taking on the shape of Janus, the Roman god of doorways and arches. Like this ancient god with his two faces, the Camp David agreement is taking on a two-faced form. On the surface, it appears to be the same face from both aspects--Israel's and Egypt's--of the agreement. But in fact, those looking from the Israeli direction see the opposite of what is portrayed to those viewing the agreement from the Egyptian side. Unfortunately (for Israel) the United States also views the agreement from the Egyptian side.

One day after the Camp David agreements were signed, there were certain sensible and sober-minded people in Israel who questioned the significance of the document aimed at designating the future of the West Bank. The delegation that came home from Washington and the cabinet members who heard its reports all confidently replied that in that closed camp near Washington, texts had purposely been formulated to sound "constructively vague." According to official Israeli explanations, this vagueness was intended to permit each side to explain the agreement as they saw fit, enabling Israel and Egypt to sign a peace treaty at long last. This interpretation was an attempt to bring the Israeli public a message that was convenient for the Government of Israel, namely: All that is needed now is to hurry up and complete the negotiations with Cairo, leaving the solution of the West Bank status to the distant future.

One month after the Camp David agreements, the public has come to realize that this interpretation is nothing more than wishful thinking, or even an intentional attempt to mislead. The United States and Egypt want the framework agreement dealing with the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza to be converted into operational language as well. The negotiations now under way at Blair House deal with this subject to a considerable extent, and the longer they last, the more evident the two-faced image of the framework agreement that was signed at Camp David becomes. Harold Saunders' visit can be said to have opened the negotiations on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Apearing on a U.S. television broadcast, King Husayn asked questions on the meaning of the Camp David agreements. President Carter hastened to send a written reply, and dispatched Harold Saunders to Amman. The contents of the U.S. replies jolted Begin, and his anger soon encompassed the entire government.

Carter's replies outlined the U.S. view of the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and this view is not to Israel's liking. The expressions used by Carter opened up the possibility (at least that is how Jerusalem interpreted them) of PLO participation in the negotiations. He stated that the residents of East Jerusalem would take part in the autonomy and stressed that the United States considered this part of the city to be occupied territory. Carter wrote that after the 5-year transition period "Israeli security personnel" would remain in the West Bank, thereby contradicting the Camp David agreements, which speak of stationing "Israeli defense forces" there. He replied to Husayn that the future of the Israeli settlements that remained after the 5 years would be determined in negotiations on the ultimate status of the areas under discussion. This indicates that the United States believes that not all the existing settlements will remain where they are. The replies further hinted that the solution to the Palestinian problem, along the lines of "achieving their legitimate rights," would not only apply to the residents of the autonomy (area) but to all the Palestinian people.

Aside from the concrete answers, the general tone of Carter's message to Husayn caused anxiety, as did the explanations Saunders offered in his talks with Palestinian figures: The United States regards the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on Sinai as a prototype for agreements (to come) in other sectors. Meaning: total withdrawal and a return of Arab sovereignty. No wonder Begin kept on complaining: We are constantly recalling our right to extend Israeli sovereignty to Judaea and Samaria. We agreed to suspend this right, temporarily, to attain peace, and we agreed to form an autonomy. But the United States sees the autonomy as a path for extending Arab sovereignty over these areas.

Various explanations of the American move were heard in Jerusalem. People in the prime minister's office quoted reports of Jewish leaders on "manifestations of anti-Semitism" in the U.S. administration. Others spoke of the U.S. oil interests, which more or less singlehandedly determine Washington's positions. According to this explanation, all Carter wants is to guarantee an undisturbed supply of oil, and he must therefore satisfy Saudi Arabia's wishes (this interpretation explains the attitude toward Jerusalem and adherence to the Palestinian cause).

In the Foreign Ministry, more judicious explanations were heard: The United States believes that Husayn must be added to the negotiating process if the staying power of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement is to be assured, and its stand is aimed at persuading him to join.

The whole of Israel's ruling system, as well as the political establishment, was unanimous in rejecting the U.S. tactics. Saunders, the top specialists on Middle Eastern affairs in the U.S. administration, left the negotiating table at Blair House, and travelled to Riyadh, Amman and the West Bank to deliver the United States' statements to their addresses. He did so without the slightest consideration for the Israeli Government's situation and the prime minister's difficulties within his own party.

Saunders in fact created the explicit political link between the Israel-Egyptian negotiations and the question of the status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. With the Saunders mission, the U.S. administration lost its position of honest broker (mediating) between Israel and her neighbours. Carter, through his replies to Husayn, created a new basis, most inconvenient to Israel, for negotiating on the meaning of the autonomy and on the format of an ultimate arrangement in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It is felt in Jerusalem that the U.S. approach to the West Bank and Gaza Strip contradicts the U.S. commitments to Israel and deviates from the Camp David agreements. There is still the President's commitment to Premier Rabin, not to make any moves involving the administered territories without prior coordination with Israel. This commitment has been breached. Then there is President Nixon's promise that Israel will never be asked by the United States to leave the Golan Heights. Yet Carter's answers to Husayn and the accompanying explanations by Saunders were all meant to make it plain that in the eyes of the United States, the Israeli-Egyptian agreement on Sinai will serve as model for agreements in the other sectors--this ignores the Nixon promise.

All the task of "security personnel," of an undefined Palestinian public, of Israeli settlements that may remain, and the U.S. offer to include the Arabs of East Jerusalem in the autonomy processes--all these are interpreted by the government as contradictory to the Camp David agreements.

There were some who took the timing of the U.S. move to be an expression of impatience and of faulty political evaluation. Others thought that the U.S. moves reflected an exaggerated sense of pride and self-confidence in its power to shape Israel's stands. This opinion was widely supported by the leadership of political circles in Jerusalem. [paragraph continues]

People said that Carter was behaving like a proconsul toward Israel. Begin took offense at the message sent to him by the U.S. President in reaction to the Israeli decision to flesh out the settlements in the West Bank. Not only did Carter protest the decision, claiming that it ran counter to what had been agreed on at Camp David, was undermining the negotiations and constituted illegal activity--his message also had a note of command, as if to say: "Kindly cancel this decision."

But these emotional explanations for the steps taken by the United States in the past 2 weeks may not really be right. The real answer is probably reflected in the appraisal of one experienced observer: Washington has not ignored Begin's domestic difficulties--Saunders mentioned them in his talk with the prime minister--but Washington also saw that Begin managed to pass by a majority of 84 to 19, with 17 abstentions the decision to approve the Camp David agreements in the Knesset, including the clause demanding the removal of the Israeli settlements in Sinai.

The U.S. administration believes that the success should be utilized and the psychological shock of the Israelis should be exploited (shock arising from the peace initiative and the Camp David agreements). The United States wants to speed up the political momentum and include King Husayn in the process. It would like to do so by presenting the terms of the Sinai agreement as a framework for an arrangement in the West Bank.

To achieve its aims, the U.S. delegation at Blair House, in close collaboration with the Egyptian delegation, is conducting tough negotiations with the Israelis on the nature of the atuonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Carter's replies to Husayn were meant to show just how the United States views the status of the Arab residents living under the jurisdiction of the self-rule, while the administration is demanding an Israeli definition of what the Jewish residents' status will be in these areas.

Jerusalem has not actually expressed its opinion on the meaning of the autonomy. A directors-general committee has been formed to crystallize the Israeli view, but so far it has only met twice. All sorts of key words and phrases are in the air, however, and no doubt these will very shortly fill all the newspapers.

Three of these key words are "ways", "powers" and "responsibility." These terms appear in the second clause of the framework agreement pertaining to the West Bank, which was signed at Camp David. This clause states that Israel, Egypt and Jordan will agree on the method of forming the self-rule authority. It further states that the sides will negotiate the agreement that will define the powers and responsibilities of this authority.

Since Jordan is not joining the negotiations, Israel could argue that without Amman it does not have to fulfill these clauses. As-Sadat did not say at Camp David that he would be prepared to conduct negotiations with Israel on the future of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, but is such a declaration as binding as a definite clause in the agreement (mentioning negotiations in which Jordan will also participate)?

It has recently become clear at Blair House that if the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations are to be successfully concluded, Israel must consent to contacts with Egypt alone, even on establishing the autonomy. Therefore, talks are now under way in Washington between Dayan, Ghali and Vance on the following questions: methods by which the self-rule authority will be established (it was agreed that this should be through elections, but the details of the voting system have yet to be worked out); how will the powers of this authority be defined (What will the council's mandate be? Who will take part in determining it: Israel and Egypt alone, or the Palestinian representatives who are chosen in the elections as well?); what will the authority's practical responsibility be?

Therefore, an argument can be expected on the meaning of Israel's readiness, as reflected in the Camp David agreements, "to withdraw the military government..." Does this refer to the total withdrawal of the military government apparatus, and exchanging its laws for a sovereignty source that will arise with the autonomy? Or does Israel want to remove the military governors and the military government administration, but for emergency use, let the military government remain a legal entity, from which Israel can derive the power to act in the West Bank? A further question is: What is the meaning of the words that appear in the framework agreement of Camp David, that the new arrangements in the West Bank must also take into consideration "the legitimate security needs of the sides concerned"? Does this mean that internal security will be entrusted to Israel in some manner or will it be taken away altogether?

This Janus-faced agreement that was signed at Camp David is preoccupying the negotiators at Blair House, and will continue to preoccupy the government, the Knesset and the Israeli people. The latest U.S. moves were meant to signal to everyone concerned that the United States and Egypt feel that the agreement has only one face. Israel's reaction concurs with this, but wants everyone to see the other side of the face as the one and only image.

Begin contends that at Camp David he succeeded in obtaining formulas that support the Israeli interpretation, which strives to maintain a hold on the West Bank. In his opinion, the hostile U.S. moves toward Israel, the arguments over the length of the period during which settlements should be frozen, the anger displayed at the fleshing-out decision, the Saunders mission, Carter's decision not to meet with Begin--all these are belated reactions to consultations after Washington grasped the meaning (convenient to Israel) of the agreements. Obviously, the United States and Egypt feel differently on the subject.

MA'ARIV EVALUATES FLESHING-OUT PROBLEM

TA031445Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 3 Nov 78 p 15 TA

[Yosef Harif commentary: "Mr Prime Minister, You Deserve a Medal--From All Viewpoints!--Chief of Staff Raful Wrote to Menahem Begin"]

[Excerpts] When Prime Minister Manahem Begin ended his statement during the political debate--words which in fact constituted a fiery "credo" speech lasting for more than an hour and captivating all the listeners, as they themselves admitted--Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Bytan sent him a note saying: "Mr Prime Minister, you deserve a medal of honor--in all respects! Signed: Raful."

We will transfer the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry's offices to East Jerusalem, the prime minister revealed his ideas for the first time...and he demands that the Foreign Ministry notify the United States that he will not allow U.S. officials (like Harold Saunders) to travel around to talk with the Eretz Yisra'el Arabs about autonomy; we will talk about autonomy!...and he says that he told Saunders that "our nation will never give a part of Jerusalem to someone else and Jerusalem has been, is and will remain our capital as long as our nation exists...(Begin: "I ordered him to pass this on to President Carter...")

In the atmosphere of uncertainty and skepticism that began eating away even at the hearts of the believers and loyalists, it is small wonder that there were people in the cabinet that could only say this about the prime minister's words: "I wish it were true." Another week passed, and another political debate was held. Once again, the discussion took place on a minute clause and on the exchange of formulations and once again it seemed as though, despite the lofty words he spoke during that speech, Begin himself was ready to soften his formulation a bit--if the Egyptians should after all reject the "final formulation" on which the cabinet had decided within the framework of its binding directives to the delegation headed by Moshe Dayan. Well, then, where is the end, how long will we play with words?

It seems that anyone who wishes to comprehend the prime minister's thoughts and conceptions about the nerve-wracking discussion that is taking place both internally and with foreign elements will find out that they are a mystery. Begin said so in a letter to a veteran Ezel [Irgun] commander and also in the message to...President Carter. And what is perhaps surprising is that basically there are many similar points in both correspondences....

In the letter he sent to one of the Ezel commanders, Yo'el Qimhi, before he left for the United States, Begin writes among other things: "...we have a right to sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. It is our land. We left the question of sovereignty open so as to be able to reach an agreement and peace. If such a chance exists at all, that was the only way--as reality has proved. After 5 years we will demand this right of ours and raise it. If it is accepted, this would be the best solution; if not--autonomy will continue. Our army will remain in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Our security remains intact. I told Carter that we will reinforce existing settlements and set up new settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. We insist on this right. But by this we did not free ourselves from all problems and concerns, Begin says, "but I am convinced with all my heart that we are following the right track in terms of providing our people peace and security in Eretz Yisra'el." (At the end of his letter Begin adds: "I have never asked that people follow me 'blindly.' I am nothing but your humble servant who, together with you, has been serving our people and our country for dozens of years, in thick or thin, and this is what we shall continue to do.")

In the letter he sent President Carter a few days ago, the prime minister wished to remind the President that he had never concealed from him the cabinet's intention "to reinforce the existing settlements," and that Israel has never given up its right to sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria, even though it knowingly agreed not to implement its right for the sake of reaching a peace agreement with Egypt and implementing autonomy in Judaea and Samaria.

There was no point in the prime minister's saying all this if the cabinet did not intend to flesh out the existing settlements and set up new ones. When the prime minister took leave of the cabinet members who came to bid him farewell at Ben-Gurion Airport on Wednesday morning upon his departure for the United States and Canada, he had a few words to say to each minister, either something on that minister's ministry or something personal. The prime minister left one order for Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, the chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs (settlements in the territories): Flesh out, Arik, flesh out!!

And the "fleshing-out" around which the bitter arguments between Israel and the United States on Judaea and Samaria revolves will start these very days, even if the cabinet finds out that it might put the seal on the peace talks.

Encouraged by the prime minister's order to "flesh out," Minister Sharon conducted the following diplomatic discourse with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis on that same occasion at the airport:

How are things? the shrewd ambassador asked the agriculture minister, whether casually or with the aim of hearing what exactly was cooking in the "fleshing-out minister's" mind....

Arik: I do not know what kind of a job awaits you in future, perhaps you will be the U.S. secretary of state... Anyway, when President Carter is no longer President, hundreds of Jewish families will live in Haris, which is in Samaria!...

Lewis: I am afraid you are right....

Sharon revealed to a colleague who stood next to him at the airport: On Sunday we will start building permanent structures in Ma'ale Ha'adumim which, some day, I hope, will become a part of greater Jerusalem along with Teqo'a, 'Ofra, Rimonim and Kokhav Hashahap.

It is a fact that the preamble to the peace agreement--which is not in the spirit of the cabinet's desires--was formulated by Washington. If the United States had allowed Egypt and Israel to conduct the negotiations, it can hardly be doubted that an agreement on this delicate point (on the issue of the connection and linkage between the two framework agreements) would have been solved. Israel agreed that the preamble would include words to the effect that it, together with Egypt, approves the agreement on a framework for peace in the Middle East which had been agreed upon at Camp David. It was the United States which added the clause that "this framework is intended to provide the basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and any one of its neighbors which would be prepared to conduct negotiations for peace with it on this basis.

During the politicial consultations on that which took place in Jerusalem with the participation of the prime minister, the clause was regarded as "a mine" intentionally laid by the United States to explode at any minute. There is a great degree of hypocrisy in the U.S. argument often raised in the Washington talks that "we must ease the Egyptians' situation," that is, that it must be shown that the reference here is not to a separate agreement between Egypt and Israel, or that As-Sadat was in fact forsaking the Arab world. If that had been the real intention, the goal would have been achieved by the preamble's first clause, which distinctly states that Israel ratifies the framework for peace in the Middle East--part of which concerns the arrangement with Jordan and the Palestinians--and that the peace agreement was founded on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

"No, it is impossible to accept this U.S. argument," one minister said, "what do they want from the preamble, to provide a fig leaf for Egypt or the figs themselves?"

This, in fact, is the center of the discussion: One can talk about "security arrangements; after 5 years; one can even talk about an IDF presence after those 5 years. But what about fleshing out existing settlements, or new settlements? These constitute an acceptance of the principle that the settlement in Judaea and Samaria was legal and that is unacceptable to Washington. That is what the struggle is all about.

If the United States did not attribute such great importance to each clause and each word in the preamble, why did it have to insist on such a detailed preamble and on different formulations within the peace agreement itself? It could have stood aside and let the parties negotiate; and only if it saw that there was no progress and there was danger that the negotiations would blow up, would it offer its proposals. But this is not the way things are done in Washington. There Israel is conducting two negotiations--with Egypt and with the United States.

Apparently the United States not only wants to satisfy Egypt, at Camp David; Israel gave Egypt enough--some say too much--and, objectively speaking, there was no problem to end the negotiations after 90 percent (as the prime minister said) had already been achieved at Camp David. At that point, the United States got into the picture actively and proved that it would like to satisfy Saudi Arabia too, while at it--not only Egypt--and things started getting complicated.

When, on Wednesday morning, the prime minister arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport en route to the United States, a telephone call was waiting for him. On the other end of the line was Moshe Dayan, who wished to report to the prime minister about the evening talk he had with the Egyptian delegation (once again following Egyptian initiative) on additional "progress" made during the previous 24 hours.

Nonetheless, the prime minister admitted--after having heard a report from Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman in New York--that "some problems still remain."

It is not difficult to guess where the central problem lies: the linkage. The United States was not ready at the moment to talk Egypt into moving toward Israel. The truth is that the United States first has to influence itself.

The words special envoy Alfred Atherton said are still reverberating: Even though legally the treaty is separate, politically we need the linkage....

"We need"--that is, the United States. Why? Because this is part of what Harold Saunders promised, perhaps on behalf of President Carter, that the autonomy will be "a government on the way."

On the way to what? On the way to an independent Palestinian state, a moderate state, Western-oriented (under the influence of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Egypt). Anyone who still believes that this is a reality--or a dream--is fighting for an appropriate preamble to the treaty and against "fleshing out."

This is the truth that lies behind the U.S. concept, when it in fact is the obstacle on the path of the negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

FORMER MINISTERS, SAVAK CHIEF, OTHER OFFICIALS ARRESTED

LD071629Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The military governorate of Tehran and suburbs today announced that in accordance with Article 5 of the martial law government the following persons have been arrested:
1. 'Abdol'azim Valian, former governor general of Khorasan Province;
2. Manuchehr Azmun, former minister of state for executive affairs;
3. Retired Gen Ne'matollah Nasiri, former head of the State Organization for Intelligence and Security (SAVAK);
4. Daryush Homayun, former minister of information and toruism;
5. Iraj Vahidi, former minister of energy;
6. Manuchehr Taslimi, former minister of commerce;
7. Retired Lt Gen Ja'farqoli Sadri, former chief of the National Police'
8. Reza Sadaqiani, former minister of cooperatives and rural affairs;
9. Jamshid Bozorgmehr, former secretary of the imperial club;
10. Reza Sheykhbaha'i, former deputy mayor of the Tehran municipality;
11. Hasan Rasuli, former secretary to the Asian games committee;
12. Hoseyn Fuladi, a businessman.

Tehran's military governorate added that charges will be made against other people, who will be arrested later.

SHAH SEES NEW MINISTERS, SPEAKS TO JUSTICE MINISTER

LD081122Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] General Azhari, the prime minister, at an audience with the shah this morning introduced the following new cabinet ministers:

Mr Najafi as minister of justice;
Mr Me'marzadeh as minister of commerce'
Mr Ameli Tehrani as minister of education and training;
Mr Shalchian as minister of road and transport;
Mr Homayunfar as minister of state for executive affairs to the shah.

At this audience, the shah emphasized the importance of the campaign against corruption and addressed the minister of justice: [begin recording]

[Shah] This was our intention before, too, but since the day when I addressed the Iranian nation, we ought to regard the campaign against corruption very seriously. Now I call on you to prepare the preliminaries for this task with the utmost seriousness at the judiciary. I think, if it is seen appropriate even a tribunal in the form of an extraordinary tribunal may be set up; perhaps this is not against the law to do so.

[Minister of Justice] We will study this.

[Shah] An extraordinary tribunal should be set up to consider these files as soon as possible. Judges [words indistinct] and perhaps a number of retired judges could also be employed in different capacities; we ought to pursue this aim with utmost decisiveness so that the miscreant may be convicted and the innocent may be cleared with no ambiguity remaining. [End recording]

Prime Minister Azhari at today's audience also introduced Dr 'Ali Naqi Kani as minister of state and supervisor of awqaf organization to the shah. Mr Kani held the same post in the previous cabinet. At present, he has gone to Saudi Arabia to see to the pilgrims' affairs.

BBC TV INTERVIEWS RELIGIOUS, OPPOSITION LEADER

LD0711307 London BBC Domestic Television Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[BBC TV "Tonight" program on situation in Iran, including an interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian Shi'ite sect, conducted by Michael Delahay in Paris on 4 November; interview with Ayatollah recorded, with Ayatollah's answers in Farsi fading to English translation]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The galvanizing force now coordinating the opposition to the shah operates from outside the country. Just outside Paris, in fact, that force is the Ayatollah Khomeyni, the exiled leader of Iran's Moslems. As such he is said to command the allegiance of nine tenths of the country's population. For the last 3 years Ayatollah has been running his revolution from here a couple of whitewashed houses either side of the main road that cuts through the village of Pontchartrain not far from Versailles. The French locals are still wondering what has hit them. A score of heavily armed gendarmes patrol the area day and night and there are regular inspection tours carried out by the top brass. Along the roadside, beareded mullahs embrace each other, many of them coming here to pay their respects from their own places of exile. But the real high points of the day are Ayatollah's trips between the two houses.

Ayatollah came to France from Iraq where he has been since being exiled by the shah in 1963. His own father was killed in an uprising against the shah's father, but this time he believes that it will be different. With the present shah out of the way, he has a vision of Iran as an Islamic republic. According to Ayatollah's supporters, that means a truly democratic society with universal suffrage. According to the skeptics, it means imposing a religious straitJacket on the country and turning the clock back a thousand years. Either way there is a feeling in the camp that after his 15 years in exile, Ayatollah's time has finally come. He and his advisers are being kept in daily contact with Iran by telephone and telex. With the way things are going now, there is a growing confidence that they will not be imposing on French hospitality for many days more.

[Delahay--begin recording] Ayatollah, it is said that your influence in Iran is such that if you wished, you could call out nine tenths of the population to a state of civil insurrection. May I ask, do you intend to issue such a call, and if so, when?

[Ayatollah] We hope that with this uprising of the people of Iran to demand their rights, that the way this movement is developing there should be no need for an armed uprising. But if the struggle and the discussions take a long time, and the shah remains in Iran, we might review our stand on the question of an armed insurrection. [End recording]

[Announcer] Faced with the spreading violence of the last 6 months, the shah has made some major concessions. Casinos have been shut down, political prisoners have been released, press censorship has been relaxed and free elections have been promised for next June. Having gone this far, it is thought the shah might even agree to relinquish his power altogether and become a purely constitutional monarch. The question is: whether Ayatollah would buy such a compromise.

[Delahay--begin recording] You are reported to be so bitterly opposed to the shah that you would accept nothing less than his abdication and exile. But if the shah were to democratize the country as he has promised, would you not accept him as a purely constitutional monarch?

[Ayatollah] There can be no question of compromise in view of our opposition and the opposition of the people of Iran to the shah. With the experiences we have had of the shah and his dynasty and the treachery against our people and all sections of the society, towards both religious and political sections, this leaves no room for compromise. Anyway, the question of the shah staying as king, or as head of government, does not arise and we shall not accept it, nor will the people of Iran. [End recording]

[Announcer] But it is Iran's future as an oil producer that really worries the West. It is the fourth largest producer of crude oil in the world and already output has been cut back to a third of normal by the strike of oilfield workers. Of greater concern is the attitude that the new Iranian government, one less favorable disposed to the West, might take within OPEC--a fear that with the shah gone, the lobby within OPEC to keep price rises down might now disintegrate. Some countries, notably Israel and South Africa, both of whom the shah has been willing to supply, could even find their oil cut off altogether.

Of no less importance is Iran's strategic position. Since the war her northern frontier has served the West as a major bulwark against the Soviet Union. With Iraq to the west, Afghanistan and Pakistan to the east the shah has rightly been able to boast of Iran as an island of peace in a sea of trouble. Now, though, the West may have to face the sobering prospect that a political vacuum caused by the shah's departure could be filled by the communists.

[Ayatollah--begin recording] This will never arise. Iran has got a population of 35 million and this population of 35 million, except for the religious minorities like the Jews and Christians, are all calling for Islam. Even these religious minorities agree with us. In Iran there is no talk of communism and even if there are communists, they are a minority. In Iran there is no danger of communists jeopardizing the interests of others. We want neither the communists nor any other foreigners, whatever power they have, to interfere in the affairs of Iran. We want to achieve our own liberty and independence.

[Delahay] Finally, Ayatollah, how do you regard the position of Britain in all this? After all, Britain has supported the shah from the very start.

[Ayatollah] The problems that our nation faces with this regime, we feel that they basically stem from the British, because the first shah--the old shah--was installed by the British in Iran, and up until now the British have been supporting this shah continually. The people of Iran do not trust the British Government at all and if the British Government does not revise its attitude, it is not impossible that things will happen which will have dangers for it. [End recording]

COMMENTATOR REEMPHASIZES ASPECTS OF SHAH'S SPEECH

LD071915Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again Iran is in the limelight the world over. If for a brief and fast-disappearing period in Iran's history of many ups and downs, international news agencies were busy filing bitter stories such as instances of destruction, sabotage, arson and, unfortunately, deaths and killings following the emergence of an open political atmosphere and events relating to the Iranian nation's revolution. Since yesterday we have been a witness to the words of Iran's shah and to the extensive coverage they have been given by world media.

Once again, the shah's words--or, putting it a better way, the Iranian people's words--have become a topic of the day. Words addressed to the Iranian nation; words loaded with a world of meaning; words which emanate from the heart and capture the people's hearts. The shah is responding to the people's demands. He says: Iran's revolution cannot fail to win my support as the shah of Iran and as an Iranian. The world now more than ever can see the shah and the people not only side by side but also as one.

One of the genuine foundations of the shahanshahi order is now manifesting itself in a beautiful form. Let us take advantage of this worthy moment. As we are recalling one of the foundations of the shahanshahi order, let us also once again contemplate its firm foundations: divine glory and grandeur, love and law--these are the three firm foundations of our shahanshahi order. We can witness the divine glory and grandeur in these words of the shahanshah when he says: Constitutional monarchy is a divine blessing entrusted to the shah by the nation. In this we clearly see, apart from the divine glory and grandeur, love, or the popular base of the shahanshahi order.

Law is the third firm foundation of the shahanshahi order--a foundation that the shahanshah has described in the following manner: I guarantee that the Iranian government in future will be based on the constitution, social justice and national will, divorced from despotism, oppression and corruption.

The issue concerns Iran and its durability; the issue concerns safeguarding and making durable an Iran which we love; the issue concerns safeguarding a homeland whose freedom and independence have been nourished with the blood of the young of the homeland; the issue concerns the welfare, peace, prosperity, freedom and high standing of Iran and the Iranian. Let us recall the shah's words when he says: I hope, at these crucial, critical and fateful moments, Almighty God will bestow on us his kindness so that he may, side by side, achieve our main objectives, namely the welfare, prosperity, freedom and high standing of Iran and the Iranian.

Let us now leave our remarks unfinished for the time being to resume some other time.

JAPANESE AIR LINES TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS FLIGHTS

OW0604477 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Nov (AFP)--The national flag carrier Japan Air Lines (JAL) decided today to suspend flights to Tehran for the time being due to the worsening situation in Iran. Six of JAL's weekly flights on the Tokyo-Europe route via the southern course stop over in Tehran. JAL officials said changes in schedules had been made so that flights skip Tehran from today.

Meanwhile, some Japanese firms in Tehran were affected by the violent anti-government riots in the Iranian capital Sunday, according to reports reaching here. The reports said employees of the Japanese trading firm Mitsui and Co. were shut in the office temporarily since the building in which Mitsui's Tehran office is located was damaged by rioters. The glass doors of the International Bank of Iran and Japan, a subsidiary of the Bank of Tokyo, were damaged.

An employee of another Japanese trading firm C. Itoh and Co, was injured slightly in Sunday's riot, according to the reports.

There are some 7,000 Japanese in Iran, including 3,000 in Tehran, according to the Foreign Ministry.

MILITARY GOVERNOR CHANGES CURFEW IN KARAJ

LD061329Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Communique No 8 by the Karaj military governor was issued this evening, as follows:

Considering that heavy traffic and the influx of people into Karaj have caused anxiety among the inhabitants of this town, and in view of the possibility of sabotage by restive individuals and saboteurs and the difficulty of commuters going to Tehran and back, the curfew hours in Karaj are changed to 2100-0500.

The military governor of Karaj expects the esteemed inhabitants to observe the regulations as before and to cooperate.

[Signed] Brig Shahpur Mirhadi.

Qom Martial Law Communique

LD071226Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Communique No 12 of the military governorate of Qom and suburbs]

[Text] Esteemed citizens of Qom, demonstrations held in recent days showed that there are among you patriotic people, some who are lackeys of foreigners and who have no ties with the homeland. They shout antinational slogans, set fire to banks, private enterprises and public buildings and deprive the people of their peace by their inhumane actions. These people even have gone so far as to fire on martial law officers and throw bombs and stones at them.

Confident in the fact that every patriotic Iranian wants public calm and peace, the military governorate of Qom and its suburbs draws the attention of esteemed citizens to the strict implementation of martial law regulations, and expects and requests all the patriotic citizens of Qom to cooperate with martial law officers in preserving the order and security of this holy and religious city.

Under martial law regulations the gathering of more than two people is banned and disregarding this will result in severe reaction from martial law officers. From today, all schools will be closed for 1 week. Esteemed parents are requested, for the sake of the lives of their beloved children, to prevent their children as strongly as possible from leaving their homes and joining subversive elements, and to make them understand that disregard of martial law regulations could be of mortal danger to them. It is to be hoped that, with the scrupulous observation of the martial law regulations, there will be no material and human losses to anyone.

The military governorate of Qom and its suburbs extends its thanks for the sincere cooperation of the esteemed citizens.

[Signed] Military governor of Qom and its suburbs, Maj Gen Kamal Nezahi

NIGC BUILDING SET ON FIRE; LOSSES TERMED INCALCULABLE

LD071130Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] As a result of a huge fire at the headquarters of the National Iranian Gas Company, all the furniture and documents relating to the staff have been destroyed. A spokesman for the National Petrochemical Company of Iran in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY said the losses are incalculable, because in this attack and fire, expensive computer equipment, as well as personnel and technical files and valuable documents collected over the years have been totally destroyed. The 11-story National Iranian Gas Company Building is still burning. Even though the fire brigade went into action in the initial hours of the fire, smoke is still rising from various sections of the building.

NIOC WORKERS IN ABADAN END STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

LD081122Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Workers of the NIOC distribution section of Abadan region issued a statement, ended their strike as from this morning, and returned to work. NIOC director for distribution affairs of Abadan region in a telephone conversation with our correspondent in Abadan announced today: The distribution workers of this region gave as the reason for breaking their strike the vital nature of their work and the welfare of the Iranian nation in general.

AFP REPORTS FURTHER CLASHES, DEATHS

TA081224Y Paris AFP in English 1158 GMT 8 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--Five people were killed and 47 seriously injured today when the army opened fire on anti-shah demonstrators in Zanjan, 200 km (120 miles) north east of the capital, the National Front opposition party said here.

Meanwhile, several people were reportedly injured when troops enforcing the martial law clashed with steel workers demonstrating in Esfahan, 200 km (120 miles) south of here. Neither incident has been officially confirmed.

FORMER PRESIDENT OF IRAN AIR SAID MURDERED

TA080824Y Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 8 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, 8 Nov (AFP)--General 'Ali Mohammad Khademi, until recently the chairman of the Iranian national airline Iran Air, was murdered by terrorists yesterday, members of his family said today.

The same family sources denied reports that he had committed suicide to avoid arrest. They said seven people forced their way into the house yesterday and shot and stabbed him. He died shortly afterwards in a hospital. According to the family, his killers could be religious extremists.

BANK CHIEF SAYS NO RESTRICTIONS ON CURRENCY EXPORT

LD072215Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Jalil Shoraka, director general of the National [Melli] Bank of Iran, today announced: A number of the branches of the bank were set fire to in recent days. The director general of the National Bank of Iran also said that for the export of currency from the country there was no restriction in operation.

DAMAGED BANKS TO RESUME ACTIVITIES AFTER REPAIRS

LD081200Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Until the damaged bank branches resume their activity, salaries of the government employees will be paid by other bank branches throughout the country. Mr Yusof Khoshkish, the governor of Iran Central Bank, announced this news at a press and radio-television interview this morning and said: As soon as repair work is carried out in the damaged bank branches, their activities will resume. The governor of Iran Central Bank added: Branches that were equipped with computers and fire-resistant safes will have no difficulty with their customers. When repair is completed, the bank branches will resume their normal activity. He added: In branches which lacked the necessary equipment, further study will be needed before they resume activity. The governor of Iran Central Bank emphasized that at present all the banks are trying to resume their relations with customers as soon as possible.

DELEGATION TO REVIEW WORK OF PAHLAVI FOUNDATION

LD081134Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 8 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued by the Ministry of Imperial Court today:

In view of the auspicious intentions of the shah that a review should take place in the programs and activities of the Pahlavi Foundation and its related organizations in order to implement the wishes of the Iranian nation, the shah issued orders that a delegation composed of persons who enjoy the public trust and confidence should define the function and new program for the activities of the Pahlavi Foundation and its related organizations within a month from the present date; the matter will be published after receiving the monarch's approval.

[Signed] Dr 'Ali Qoli Ardalan, the minister of imperial court

We point out herewith that Iranian correspondents will follow up the activity of the said delegation for the study and review of the programs and activities of the Pahlavi Foundation in the preparation of their news reports, and relevant news will be broadcast through the radio and TV networks.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI WINS CHIKMAGALUR BYELECTION

BK080256Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi has won the Chikmagalur byelection by a margin of 77,000 votes. According to the results announced a short while ago, Mrs Gandhi got over 249,000 votes and Mr Veerendra Patil more than 172,000.

AIR's [All-India Radio]-special correspondent reporting from Chikmagalur says: The results have come after 24 hours of nonstop counting. Mrs Gandhi established a lead of nearly 20,000 in the early stages of the counting. She improved her position steadily as the counting progressed. She has secured a majority in all the eight assembly segments of the constituency.

Mr.Patil, her closest rival, was in the lead in three segments in the earlier rounds but lost ground to Mrs Gandhi later. However, the contest in (Berur), Kadur and (Parikeri) segments indicated a tough fight put up by the Janata.

In the other five sectors, Chikmagalur, Belthengadi, (Karakala), (Singeri) and (Murigeri), the Janata campaign seems to have made no decisive impact.

Our correspondent adds: In one of the most vigorous contests for a byelection, Mrs Gandhi personally conducted her campaign for 18 days, while on the Janata side, senior central ministers were in the field.

DESAI: GANDHI'S VICTORY WILL HAVE NO IMPACT ON NATIONAL POLITICS

BK080310Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Gandhi's rival, Mr Veerendra Patil, was among the first to congratulate Mrs Gandhi. The Karnataka chief minister, Mr Devaraj Urs, has described the Chikmagalur result as a victory of the Indian masses.

The prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, who is on a tour of the northeastern states, said Mrs Gandhi's victory is in no way a testimony of approval or rejection of emergency. He said the byelection will have no impact on national politics.

The former congress president, Mr Brahmananda Reddy, said the result is as expected. The Congress-I general secretary, Mr Buta Singh, said Mrs Gandhi's victory is the clear verdict against what he called "the Janata Party's misrule."

The Janata Party leader in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Mr (Boomai), said there was a lack of propaganda on the achievement of the party.

DELHI: AKALI DAL RECALL OF MINISTERS ONLY 'FRIENDLY PROTEST'

BK071255Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 7 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The secretary of the Akali Dal, Mr Ajmer Singh, said the Akali support to the Janata Party at the center will continue.

He told newsmen in Chandigarh today that the decision to recall the two Akali ministers from the center is only a friendly protest. He does not think that this would pose any threat to the coalition ministry in Punjab.

The Akali Dal working committee has adopted a resolution protesting against the posting of police personnel around Bangla Sahib and Rekhabganj Gurdawaras [Sikh temples] in New Delhi.

Ministers Resign

BK071540Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The union agriculture minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, and the minister of state for education and social welfare, Mr Dhanna Singh Gulshan, have sent in their resignations from the Council of Ministers.

This follows the Akali Dal's directive to them to quit the cabinet in protest against the Nirankaris [Sikh sect] being permitted to hold their annual convention at a public place in New Delhi and the violence which came in the wake of that meeting.

ASIA, PACIFIC BROADCASTING UNION MEETING HELD IN NEW DELHI

BK271513Y Delhi ISI in English 1443 GMT 27 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Minister of Information and Broadcasting L.K. Advani on October 27 called on the member countries of the Asia and Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU) to make concerted efforts for reducing the high cost of TV services so as to promote the growth of the medium in this region.

Inaugurating the Fifteenth General Assembly of the ABU, Advani said that enormous distances and lack of alternative means of communication had made the use of satellites imperative for us in a way that did not apply to the affluent countries, but there was the enormous cost involved. He said that after our brief experiment in direct satellite reception on TV for education in 1975-76, we hope to get our own satellite in orbit in 1981-82. He was happy that the ABU had been studying the problems involved and had been particularly concerned with cost reduction and cost sharing.

Advani noted with satisfaction that the joint efforts of the ABU countries at the Montreal Olympics had succeeded in bringing down the charges for TV rights. He said the world sports events like the Olympics, the World Cup football and hockey, the Asian Games and such other activities were the biggest draw particularly on television. It is here that TV transformed the world into a global village. He expressed the hope that the ABU would be able to tackle similar problems with the Moscow Olympics and the World Cup football in 1982. In this connection, he mentioned the direct telecast of the India-Pakistan cricket series which had become possible with the cooperation between the two member countries of the ABU.

Referring to another technical problem which required joint efforts, Advani said that the medium-wave band was overcrowded and due to lack of coordination there had been interference with each others' transmitters. He said that a good deal of expertise and data were necessary to present the member countries' case at the International Telecommunications Union currently meeting in Geneva to coordinate frequencies on an international basis. He commended the effort of the ABU to pool resources.

Advani said that the forthcoming World Radio Administrative Conference (WRAC) was also important because, among other things, it would discuss the issue of long-wave for broadcasting in the Asia and the Pacific region. He said that, for some mysterious reasons, long-waves had not been permitted for broadcasting in the ABU region though they were used in Europe.

Referring to the common problem of augmenting agricultural production in the Asia and Pacific region, Advani said that since its inception, All-India Radio had been conscious of its responsibility to the rural masses and had been trying to grapple with the problem posed by farm broadcasting. At present, 50 out of a total of 84 centres of All-India Radio were broadcasting programmes not only on hard core agriculture, but also on rural health, hygiene, education and cultural regeneration. The complexion of the broadcasts in this country which a few years ago was branded as "elitist" had progressively changed into rural-oriented.

Advani gave away ABU prizes for radio and television programmes.

ABU Wants Longwave Frequencies

BK3010027Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union [ABU] is to explore the possibility of using additional frequencies by its member countries. This was stated by the president of the ABU and director general of All-India Radio, Mr P.C. Chaterjee, in New Delhi today while briefing newsmen on the decisions of the 15th General Assembly session of the ABU [which concluded in New Delhi on 29 October].

Mr Chaterjee said the question of using the longwave frequency, which has so far been denied to this region, will be taken up at the World Administrative Radio Conference meeting in Geneva early next year. The ABU feels that the longwave is both cheaper and appropriate for the area.

MINISTER RECALLED FROM DACCA RIVER COMMISSION TALKS

BK071306Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 7 Nov 78 BK

[Text] The 16th meeting of the ministerial-level India-Bangladesh joint river commission has been postponed after the sudden departure of the Indian irrigation minister, Mr S.S. Barnala, for New Delhi today.

In an airport interview, Mr Barnala told the BSS [Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha] that he had to leave due to some developments in New Delhi in the Janata Party. He said he also received a message from Mr Jagjivan Ram for consultation since Mr Desai is not at Delhi.

The Indian irrigation minister, however, said other members of the delegation will continue their official level meetings on sharing the Teestha waters until tomorrow.

The minister for power and water resources, Mr B.M. Abbas, who went to Dacca airport to see Mr Barnala off, said we will meet again at an appropriate time.

According to reports from New Delhi, the Akali Dal has withdrawn their representatives, Mr Barnala and Dhanna Singh Gulshan, state minister for education, from the cabinet to protest against police action in Delhi yesterday.

ISI REPORTS JAYEWARDENE PRESENCE IN CALCUTTA 6 NOV

BK071633Y Delhi ISI in English 0932 GMT 7 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka President Jayewardene has offered all possible help to the Mahabodhi Society of India to propagate Buddhism in the land of the Lord Buddha. Jayewardene was inaugurating a Dharmapala Institute of Culture and an international guest house at Sri Dharmarajika Vihar in Calcutta on November 6. Jayewardene is arriving in Madras on November 7 on a 3-day visit to South India. His programme includes a visit to Mahabalipuram and Tirupati.

NEW INCIDENTS REPORTED IN UTTAR PRADESH

OW072045Y Hong Kong AFP in English 2013 GMT 7 Nov 78 OW

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 7 Nov (AFP)--Fresh incidents were reported today in curfew-bound Aligarh city in northern Uttar Pradesh State, where Hindu-Moslem riots broke out on Monday for the second time within about a month. The reports said two people were wounded in exchange of fire between two rival groups. Police officials were, however, quoted as saying that the situation was under control. The reports said that according to unofficial information seven people were killed in yesterday's clashes while official sources maintained the death toll at two, one killed in police firing and another in a stabbing.

PAKISTAN

PAPER WANTS GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW FOREIGN POLICY

BK080741Y Karachi DAWN in English 26 Oct 78 p 9 BK

[Editorial: "Foreign Policy: Need for Reappraisal"]

[Text] The significance of Mr David Newsom's speech at the Council on Foreign Relations, New York, the other day lies in that it is the first formal exposition of American policy vis-a-vis South Asia in many years. The geostrategic importance the U.S. attached to this region during the heyday of the cold war suffered an eclipse when the pattern of big power relationships underwent a radical change in the early seventies and when the political geography of South Asia itself was transformed after the creation of Bangladesh. Mr Nixon declared in 1973 that the United States had no economic or strategic interest in a privileged position in the subcontinent. Since then American policy has not been free from ambivalence. Mr Newsom's statement is welcome in that it throws light on the postulates of American foreign policy in South Asia. Policy-makers in the region should find the latest elucidation of the possibilities and limitations of American role helpful.

Two aspects of U.S. policy as spelled out by the U.S. under secretary of state concern Pakistan directly. In the first place, by categorically reaffirming American interest in the region and stating unequivocally that "any attempt of the Soviet Union to achieve its objectives through the achievement of predominant and exclusive influence over individual nations in the area is not in our interest." This reassertion of interest in an area in which another superpower has been closely involved should make for a more balanced pattern of international politics--a pattern which makes it possible for weak and small states to preserve their independence. [paragraph continues]

Secondly, the American reaffirmation of its recognition of the Durand Line as the international frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan is not without significance especially in view of its timing. Though this is an old frontier, which is internationally recognised and upheld, a renewed expression of support for its validity after the recent change in Afghanistan will contribute to a strengthening of peace. However, coming after a period which might be described as a low-water mark in Pakistan-American relations on account of the nuclear reprocessing plant dispute, Mr Newsom's r marks, as well as the official announcement regarding the resumption of American economic aid, could tempt one to read too much into them. It will hardly be justified to interpret this policy statement as a declaration of wholehearted American support for Pakistan's security needs and to proceed from this premise in formulating our foreign policy. It is in the wider context of Mr Newsom's speech that the extent of American interest in Pakistan should be assessed. South Asia is no longer an area of primary interest for the United States. Mr Newsom deals with the subcontinent as an adjunct of the Middle East (extending up to the Red Sea). This should clearly indicate where American interests lie. The statement points to the United States' vital stake in the natural resources of the region, especially its petroleum. Another significant aspect of Mr Newsom's speech is the clear downgrading of CENTO. This defence alliance was established at the behest of the American Government which, however, did not choose to participate in its activities as a full member. If the United States now views it only as an instrument for regional cooperation, this is quite understandable, for as Mr Newsom himself points out, Washington no longer looks at the region exclusively through the prism of East-West rivalry. Seen in the wider context of the changed pattern of big power relationship and the more complex equations of regional politics, military alliances sponsored by the big powers have tended to lose their relevance. Instead the United States is now following a policy more in line with the Nixon doctrine which was originally formulated for Southeast Asia in the post-Vietnam period. This policy as spelled out by Mr Newsom, envisages greater encouragement, by means of economic aid and assistance in meeting security needs, to the regional countries to strengthen themselves. In the U.S. view this approach should help keep the region free from the domination of outside powers. However, Mr Newsom's remarks that the United States does not necessarily share the Asian countries' perception of problems, events and their causes should also come as a warning to governments not to place excessive reliance upon American support in their hour of crisis.

The world around Pakistan has been changing, and this country is under a compulsion to formulate an adequate response to the evolving situation. The Soviet presence in Afghanistan, the increasing momentum of India's military buildup and the political disorientation which Iran is currently facing are factors which have a direct bearing upon the vital interests of this country. In terms of Mr Newsom's exposition of U.S. policy, other countries of the region are completely on a par with Pakistan--a country which has courted serious risks in the process of upholding a close relationship with the United States. While these risks have increased enormously, the promise of insurance which CENTO originally seemed to offer--but which in fact never materialised--now stands finally exposed as a false promise. For some years the country is becoming increasingly conscious of another disability caused by CENTO--the technical obstruction it offers to Pakistan's adherence to the nonaligned camp, with whose basic purposes it is in agreement. Considering all these factors which are germane to Pakistan's security and its place in the world, a thorough review of our foreign policy orientation is absolutely necessary at this time. Pakistan is more often than not obliged to respond to a situation not entirely of its making. Sometimes it is risky to remain immobile and let things take their own course. We trust that the government, which has of late shown a lot of capacity for diplomatic initiative, will not be deterred by the challenge it faces--the challenge of closely scrutinising our options, with their attendant risks and opportunities, and of adopting a flexible response to a changing situation.